

# THE AMERICAN

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\* \* IN order to pursue the plan of adding a definite scientific infusion to its weekly contents, as well as to serve a confessed need, THE AMERICAN will begin, with the first issue, in October, the publication of concise weekly reports of the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia), and of its several sections. These reports will be specially prepared for us by thoroughly competent hands, under the direction of Professor ANGELO HEILPRIN, of the Academy, and they will constitute, should there be an evidence of the public appreciation of them, a permanent feature of the journal. No other, so far as we are aware, now presents these proceedings, contemporaneously. Under Professor HEILPRIN's direction, there will be added, from time to time, other interesting scientific data—including reports of the latest investigations, American and foreign, in the fields of biology, geology, paleontology, botany and physics, etc., etc., forming a regular record of scientific progress.

The attention of all interested in Science is invited to this announcement, and their subscriptions invited by the publishers.

A distinguished scientific writer of Philadelphia, in a note to THE AMERICAN, says: "I observe your announcement of weekly reports of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. The leading scientific society in the New World merits such prominence, and I believe the results will well satisfy the intelligent readers of your paper,—and I hope reward the publishers."

Very truly, yours,

HENRY C. MCCOOK.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE announcement that Judge WYLIE had decided to give the two convicted Star Route conspirators a new trial, was received at first with surprise, and then with acquiescence. The grant of a new trial serves the good purpose of enabling the court to fix the stamp of its disapproval upon the conduct of the minority of the jury, in refusing to convict Mr. BRADY and the Messrs. DORSEY, while it was willing that the two smaller offenders should suffer. It also was a means of holding up Foreman DICKSON to public reprobation for his violation of the law, in taking the bribery story into the jury-room. Judge WYLIE says substantially that, while he has no doubt of the guilt of these two men, he will not punish even them upon the verdict of a jury which contained three such men as Mr. DICKSON, Mr. HOLMEAD and Mr. BROWN. He thus warns future juries who may try this case, that although no legal penalty can reach them in case they come short of their plain duty, they will find that the country has ways and means to make them very uncomfortable, and will not fail to use these.

More important still is the point that Mr. RERDELL's confession is available against the other conspirators only in case he is associated with them in the defence. This point cannot have escaped the managers of the defence. On the supposition that they found means to influence a minority of the jury, it would follow very naturally that Mr. MINER and Mr. RERDELL were not merely selected as scape-goats, as being the poorest and least important members of the conspiracy, but because the conviction of the latter would weaken materially the case for the prosecution, if there should be a new trial. If so, then another clever move has been frustrated.

Mr. DICKSON, the foreman of the jury, continues to insist on his own innocence, and also on the guilt of the Department of Justice, which attempted to bribe him. Mr. DICKSON wastes a great many words in this matter. A straightforward and explicit assertion of his own innocence, an explanation of the first appearance of the bribery story in one of Mr. BRADY's newspapers, the rationale of his votes in the jury-room, and a statement of his reasons for thinking that the corrupting agents really came from the Department of Justice, is all that the public want from him at present. When the formal investigation of his story is begun, there will be room enough for explanations *in extenso*. At present he favors us with nothing but assertions and denunciations. He may rest assured that the Government will not be allowed to "crush" him, if it has no proof of his complicity with the defence. But he

would oblige us all, if he would attempt less eloquence and greater explicitness on the points specified above.

THE Tariff Commission having reached the Mississippi Valley, a dead set on it has been made by those self-chosen representatives of the agricultural interests who want free trade. Not that the farmers themselves put in any appearance in its advocacy. They have a shrewd suspicion that they are not to gain much by a policy which must result in converting their customers into competitors, and which would give the Canadians the supply of the New England market for food. Nor do they feel much oppressed by a policy which furnishes them with manufactured goods at lower prices than before the war, while it secures them higher prices for everything they have to sell. They are quite willing to let well enough alone. But their "next friends"—politicians who think they can curry favor with the grangers by lamenting over grievances which the farmers never felt, and editors like him of the Democratic *State Register*, who have taken this as the best hobby to ride,—appear in plenty. One modest politician, an ex-Governor of Missouri, assured the Commission he was there as one of the people, the representative of twelve millions of burdened agriculturists. Even Mr. PORTER, the youngest member, must have heard something like that before.

One Protectionist paper having said that the manufacturers never asked for the commission, our sapient and infallible contemporary, *The Times*, of New York, jumps to the conclusion that the manufacturers are going to repudiate it. Every other organ of the manufacturing interests, and every Protectionist organization outside Chicago, both urged the passage of the bill for the revision of the Tariff, and express their satisfaction with the result thus far. *The Times* may rest satisfied that American Protectionists know their own minds.

MR. BLAINE enjoys the singular distinction of being the bugbear both of the Stalwarts and of the New York and New England Reformers. The latter watch his movements as the Romans before Syracuse watched to see what new trick Archimedes would play them, and were ready to run when they saw a rope hanging over the wall. They know he always is ready for some new piece of deviltry, and they still congratulate themselves on the vigilance which prevented his becoming Emperor of North and South America, with his capital at Lima.

The Stalwarts do him the similar compliment of seeing his hand in everything that turns out to their disadvantage. They were sure that he organized the revolt in Pennsylvania, although nearly the whole BLAINE contingent was at the Harrisburg Convention. They now are sure that he is behind the straight-out Republican movement in Virginia. Mr. BLAINE, having gone to Chicago about some unimportant matters, which have nothing to do with 1884, assures a reporter of *The Tribune* that this also is a mistake. He has no sympathy with MAHONISM, he believes, and always believed, that the Republicans made a blunder in joining forces with the Repudiationists. Yet he thinks that Virginia is entitled to some reduction of her burden of debt, being in effect a bankrupt community whose creditors should come to terms with her on reasonable conditions. He discloses the fact that Mr. GARFIELD's Cabinet was about equally divided on the issue presented by Mr. MAHONE's offers. At the time, Mr. BLAINE was claimed very loudly as supporting the proposal for coalition. But so also was Mr. GARFIELD, while we can say, on the best authority, that the late President never gave any support to the proposal.

THE nominations to Congress make up a good part of the political activity of the month. In Minnesota, Mr. DUNNELL, having failed to secure a renomination in the First District, is running as an Independent candidate, with the hearty support of the Stalwart machine.

It is only in Pennsylvania that bolting is treasonable in Stalwart eyes. In the Fifth District of the same State, there are two Republican candidates, but the Democrats are so few that one or other will be elected, which is not the case in the First District, where Mr. DUNNELL may cost his party a seat. In the Third Wisconsin District there are two Republican candidates, with chances in favor of the Democrats, if there should be no agreement before election day.

In the Ninth Massachusetts District, Mr. CANDLER has been renominated by acclamation, but not with the acquiescence of all his constituents. The Convention declared for Civil Service Reform, and against political assessments; but Mr. CANDLER has not shown much zeal in this direction, although faithful in attention to other duties. So the Civil Service Reformers of the District anticipated the regular convention by a preliminary convention of their own, and are taking steps to put forward a new candidate. One more member of Congress is getting his lesson that public opinion in the country at large is better worth watching than is political opinion in the House.

In Cincinnati, Mr. YOUNG has been set aside by the convention of the Second District, and the nomination given to a Mr. SMITH, whom Mr. YOUNG had removed from his place in the Internal Revenue service in order to give the place to a friend of his own. Mr. YOUNG has got his lesson that nothing in these days strengthens a candidate so much as his removal from office for political reasons.

In the Camden District of New Jersey, Mr. ROBESON has been renominated without opposition, the rival candidate having given up the fight because, as he alleges, means were employed to secure the renomination for Mr. ROBESON with which he could not compete. It is much to be regretted that no better representative of the best Republican feeling was secured to oppose Mr. ROBESON's return. Mr. NIXON's record at Trenton is not one to excite much enthusiasm for him. Had Mr. DUDLEY been brought forward, the result might have been very different. As matters have gone, every Republican voter in the district has to make up his mind whether the party will suffer more from Mr. ROBESON's presence in the House, or from the addition of one to the Democratic strength there. For ourselves, we should rather accept the latter horn of the dilemma.

As to the use of money in the present canvass, what sort of a showing can Mr. HUBBELL's committee make? They demand two per cent. of all the national officials. What sum do they thus get from these officers of the public? And what do they do with it? These will be questions for the next Congress to ask, in the manner and temper of Mr. COVODE, a quarter of a century ago.

In Pennsylvania, alone, the assessments upon the United States officials must be forty to fifty thousand dollars! Going over the list, name by name, salary by salary, *The Times*, of this city, makes the amount in Philadelphia, \$25,679.02. The customs officers are assessed \$5,439.36; those in the Navy Yard, \$6,723.21; those in the Mint, \$6,420.18; those in the Post Office, \$6,536.75; and those in the Sub-Treasury, \$649.52.

But, on the top of this, the CAMERON committee of Pennsylvania also lay their assessment. They ask for two per cent., likewise. This means from the same officials, based upon the same salaries, an equal sum—say \$45,000 in the State—making nearly \$100,000 in Pennsylvania from the two assessments. But this is not all. The State officials are assessed. Mr. COOPER, for General BEAVER and Mr. CAMERON, falls upon them. Their assessments amount to \$4,173. He also makes demands upon Pennsylvanians engaged under the general Government, at Washington or elsewhere, and these reach the enormous sum of \$42,607.60. Thus the total of the corruption funds demanded of Pennsylvanians for the Stalwart canvass mounts up to the neighborhood of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in this "off year." What is to be the outcome?

Comparatively little has been said, so far, in the Pennsylvania canvass about General BEAVER's "State College," for which the State Treasury continues to pay yearly the interest on the half million national trust fund, but something of the public opinion concerning this business will appear, we think, in the votes of certain localities where the shame of it happens to be understood. Some figures, however, have recently been published, which exhibit with particular clearness the degree to

which the mismanaged institution has preyed, and continues to prey, upon the public purse. The aggregate sum of money received by it from 1854 to 1872 is stated to be \$425,060. Of this \$99,900 came from the State treasury, \$10,000 from citizens of Centre County, \$10,000 from the State Agricultural Society, \$25,000 from a private subscription raised in different parts of the State, \$105,440 from interest on the national land grant, and \$164,720 from students. Out of the total, \$110,000 was spent for the college buildings and their equipment, and \$65,000 for the experimental farms. This left \$260,060 as the expenditure for school purposes in the period named, an average for the 13 years in which the "college" had been open (1859-1881) of just about \$20,000 a year. What, then, was the net result? Sixty-six (66) young men were graduated! They cost the "college" a trifle less than four thousand dollars apiece—\$3,937.27! These were the results of the first thirteen years.

In 1872, General BEAVER succeeded his father-in-law, Mr. McALISTER, then deceased, as resident of the "College" board of trustees. Since that time it has practically been under his hand. He has "run" it. He has made and unmade its management. He has procured aid from the State treasury, and by political influence prevented the Legislature from stopping the waste of the national fund. The Legislature, in these ten years, has given \$80,000 to pay off a mortgage on the property (which is owned, not by the State, by the way, but by a board of trustees), and has also voted \$60,813.29 to the endowment fund. The receipts of the "College," in General BEAVER's decade, have been in interest from the endowment fund, \$300,000, and from students \$72,000, making \$372,000. Out of this, however, interest on the mortgage before the State lifted it, in 1878, took \$28,000, and \$29,000 were expended on a professor's house and water-works. This made \$57,000, which, subtracted from the total receipts, left for educational work \$315,000. For this amount it appears that in the ten years 46 students have been graduated, making the average cost of each to the "College" and to the State, \$6,846.26! Such is the direction of the "College's" progress—from a cost of about four thousand dollars per graduate, in the first era of its history, to a cost of nearly seven thousand dollars under General BEAVER's skilful management! The facts are of interest in two regards—as showing the gross impropriety, upon any public ground, of continuing the expenditures of the trust funds for the worthless "College," and as exhibiting, at the same time, the complete inefficiency of General BEAVER as a civil administrator. His incapacity for such work seems to be well indexed by the continual foolishness of his public speeches.

Two remarks we must add, as to the statistics presented. Most of them we know to be official and trustworthy; so far as we are aware, the whole of them are accurate. But the statement does not include anything in reference to the maintenance of the three "experimental farms" connected with the "College." Whether these have been self-sustaining, or not, we cannot say; probably they have not, although they have been most miserably neglected for years, and have served, substantially, none of the purposes for which they were intended. So far as the farmers of Pennsylvania are concerned, it is one of the grounds of their just complaint against the "College" that it has so mismanaged the farms as to prevent them for a long time from being of any value to the State's great agricultural interests.

General BEAVER has not replied to the letter of Mr. STEWART—the original of which was of course sent him by the writer,—either publicly or privately. He has not even acknowledged, with the courteous formality of ordinary usage, the receipt of the letter. He has, however, been able to say, in one of his recent addresses, that the Independent Republican candidates were "brawling office-seekers"—a piece of phrasing which should be written on his political tomb-stone, a few weeks hence, to show accurately the calibre of his mind. Mr. STEWART is about entering upon a thorough canvass of the State. He speaks at Easton this evening, and has engagements subsequently, to the day of election. Senator MITCHELL is absent from the State, on business in Dakota. It is understood that he will speak throughout October, at different points. On Wednesday evening, Mr. MARSHALL—"Tom



MARSHALL"—of Pittsburg, who presided over the Harrisburg Convention of May 10th, which nominated General BEAVER, addressed an Independent Republican meeting at Butler, and he will speak at Chambersburg on the 4th proximo, having definitely declared himself for STEWART and the Philadelphia ticket. Stating the case concisely, it is to be said that the strength of the Independent movement has steadily developed for weeks past, and it is now certain to cast upwards of one hundred thousand votes, while the reasonable probability is that the number will be much greater. There has not been, at any time since the 24th of May, so much evidence of a firm and steady popular support for the new movement.

THE result of the Republican conventions in New York and Massachusetts is a surprising one. In New York the influences of the Administration have proved more than enough to overbear the real preferences of the party, and Mr. FOLGER has been nominated on the second ballot. As we said last week, there is reason to believe that this result will prove disastrous to the party. It may not cause an actual bolt and an independent nomination,—although we observe that the Buffalo Express has repudiated the ticket. But it will fail to bring out the full vote of the party. No Republican who does not wish to help Mr. FOLGER into the Presidential chair in 1884, as the heir to the ARTHUR reelection effort, can afford to help him into the Gubernatorial chair in 1882. It is a belief that the one is meant to be a stepping-stone to the other, and that this Stalwart Administration has made so hard a fight for New York, because it wants to get for Mr. ARTHUR a successor—should it find, as of course it will be, that some other candidate is needed—of his own way of thinking. Had Mr. ARTHUR himself been regarded surely eligible, they would not have looked, even contingently, in other directions, and had Mr. CONKLING been within the range of choice, he would have been taken. But the latter being impossible, and Mr. ARTHUR, even to the Stalwart eye, uncertain, Mr. CHARLES J. FOLGER, their next of kin, is put by this choice before the public as the man for 1884.

In the case of choosing a successor to Senator WAGNER, the Stalwarts discovered that it was one thing to get the convention, but quite another to get the votes at the election. They may have a similar experience in choosing a successor to Governor CORNELL.

In Massachusetts, the preliminary campaign was conducted with a mutual good humor which differed very much from the tone in New York. In the Bay State no such great questions were at issue between the supporters of the two candidates. Each side preserved a courtesy toward the candidate of the other which gave promise of a complete reunion as soon as the convention had voted. The result shows that Mr. BISHOP and not Mr. CRAPO is the choice of Massachusetts for the Governorship. He was selected on the first ballot by a majority of forty, and the subsequent vote to make the resolution unanimous was much more hearty and sincere than any that was possible at Saratoga.

The effect of Mr. CRAPO's defeat on Mr. HOAR's chance of renomination to the Senate, will come up now for discussion. It is true that a good part of the opposition to Mr. CRAPO grew out of his vote for the River and Harbor bill; but it also is true that many of Mr. BISHOP's supporters avow themselves favorable to the continuance of Mr. HOAR as Senator. It may be that among her unemployed human resources, Massachusetts has something better to give the country than Mr. HOAR, but if so, we fail to recognize the man at this distance. And though no explanations can lead us to regard Mr. HOAR's vote for the River and Harbor bill as anything but a false step, we think that something is due to his evident sincerity in the matter, even though he was mistaken in his judgment, and that it is gross unwisdom to sacrifice a tried and true man, of fine abilities, on account of one wrong vote on such a question.

It is said that a part of Mr. BISHOP's strength was due to his being an Orthodox Congregationalist and a zealous church-member—Mr. CRAPO, we presume, being a Unitarian, or something of the sort. If so, we are sorry to see the revival of sectarian feeling in Massachusetts, to say nothing of our surprise at the zeal of the children of the Puritans to put themselves under the rule of a BISHOP!

THE platform of the Massachusetts Republicans is delightfully explicit on some points, and equally non-committal on others. There is no

mistaking their position on Protection to native industry, the suppression of polygamy, the national banking system, free and equal suffrage, reduction of taxation, and the infamy of political assessments. But the clause on Civil Service Reform cannot be regarded as meaning anything in particular. It commits the party neither to competitive examinations nor permanence in the tenure of office, and reminds one mainly of Mr. DAWES's interminable letters of a year ago. Mr. BISHOP is the first choice of the reforming Republicans, but while they have got their candidate, they seem to have abandoned the platform to the other wing of the party.

THE Democrats of Massachusetts "without distinction of party"—as their old calls for conventions read,—have done themselves the honor to nominate again Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER for the Governorship of Massachusetts. Judge ABBOTT, who a few years back, ran as a bolting candidate to defeat Mr. BUTLER, presided at the sacrifice, and the convention adopted a series of progressive and spirited resolutions, which are made farcical by the nomination. Mr. BUTLER has kept out of the race so long as Mr. LONG was the Republican candidate, believing that Mr. LONG's popularity obscured his merits to the popular gaze. Mr. BUTLER mistakes. It was not Mr. LONG, but the common-sense and conscience of Massachusetts, which stand between him and the Governor's chair.

IN California the Republicans come to the front as the Anti-Monopoly party, and are waging vigorous war upon the Central Pacific Railroad. One of the worst blunders of the new Constitution was the clause which removed the jurisdiction over railroads from the State Legislature to a Board of three Railroad Commissioners, elected by the people. This change was quite in the line of our superficial reforms, which try to prevent mischief by robbing executive or legislative bodies of the power to perpetrate it. As a consequence, the political problem of the railroads has been very much simplified. They have nothing to do but secure the nomination and election of commissioners to their mind, and thus far they have had fair success in doing so. The Republicans have made up their minds to reform the abuse, by seeing that the men elected to this responsible position are such as can be depended upon to keep the public interest before them, rather than the interests of the railroads. The struggle with the railroad ring will be watched with interest in other States. All the shape of the issue is peculiar to California.

THE Republicans of Colorado think that while so much of the nation's money is spent in improving the water-ways of the country, some might be devoted to creating ways for the water to reach the surface of their State. They ask that the revenue from the sale of lands in their State be devoted to sinking Artesian wells. We think the proposal not unreasonable, and that not as regards Colorado only. A very large part of our national territory between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Coast is capable of reclamation, through some sort of irrigation, to wash the alkalis out of the soil, and give a chance to other vegetation than sage-brush. What the Mormons have done in the Salt Lake region might be repeated elsewhere. That region was regarded as one of the most unpromising in the whole country, until they began to put to this use the streams which empty into the lake; and on the principle on which we lay out large sums in the geological and geographical survey of those States and Territories, it would be not improper to do something for their direct improvement.

THE great strike of the iron men in Western Pennsylvania and the adjacent parts of two neighbor States, has collapsed finally, the men accepting their old places at the old wages, in so far as these have not been filled by new workmen from abroad. The Trades Unions evidently were prepared for a pretty long strike, but the season was unpropitious, as the railroads had cancelled many orders, and the works could afford to be idle for a time. And the employers stood by each other with a tenacity not usual in their class.

Upon the merits of the strike it is somewhat difficult to pronounce. Upon the English theory, that the natural rate of wages varies with the cost of living in such a style as the workman thinks necessary, it would seem right and proper to demand a rise of wages whenever the cost of

living rose. It was substantially on this ground that the strike was justified by the Unions. But this is slave's logic. The slave-owner has to maintain his chattels in a certain style of life, however the cost of living may increase, and though he may be eating up his capital in a time of scarcity. The free laborer declines the guarantees of slavery, in casting off its restraints. He is entitled to such wages as the employers can afford to pay, *i. e.*, such wages as will leave the employer profit enough to make it worth while to go on with his business. When labor's demands rise beyond this, and it is better worth while to stop work than to accede to them, the relation of employer and employed is terminated by the demand. On the other hand, it is to be noted that there is not a fixed line—determined by the cost of living or anything else—above which wages cannot rise, and below which they cannot fall, except temporarily. Between the lowest profit which will induce the capitalist to invest his money, and the lowest wages which will support the workman in his labor, there is always or nearly always a margin of debatable ground. It is perfectly legitimate for each side to the bargain to do what they can to secure to themselves a good share of this margin; but it generally is wise for the employer to be generous in drawing the line of demarcation across it. Good wages often prove the best outlay, and the dearest work in the world is underpaid work.

In this iron business there have been no less than five strikes since 1845, in three of which the manufacturers yielded, while in the first and the last of the five the workmen had to yield. These two were the severest also, that of 1845 being accompanied by riots, prosecutions and imprisonments. The moot point seems always to have been the justice of reducing wages below a certain point, with the fall of iron. Six times a scale of wages in relation to prices has been adopted, and always the workingmen have striven to fix some price for iron as the lowest to be considered, and to secure five or six dollars a ton for puddling iron when it reached that lowest point. The manufacturers carried the point of fixing two and a half cents a pound, rather than three cents, as the minimum price, but yielded again and again as to the rates to be paid when iron brought that or any lower price. The workmen secured as the lowest rate of wages, \$5 in May of 1875, \$5.50 in 1880, and asked \$6.00 in 1882. It was the refusal of this that caused the strike.

Before 1860, under the Horizontal Tariff, and before the "scale" was invented, wages ranged from \$4.00 to \$3.25 a ton, a point not reached again during the worst of the recent times of depression, when the lowest rate actually paid was \$5.00.

Evidently the theory of these strikes is that to which we objected above. This came out very clearly in July, 1866, when the puddlers of their own motion abandoned a scale in which prices were contemplated from three cents up to eight and a half, for another in which no price higher than five cents should be taken into account, but better wages were paid for the minimum price. That is, they were willing to forego the high wages which fairly might fall to their lot in very prosperous times, provided they were secured against proportionally low wages when iron fell.

THE discovery and observation of an extremely bright comet, so close to the sun, in its perihelion distance, on the 17th instant, as to pass not more than 100,000 miles from the sun's surface, and therefore within the solar atmosphere, is an event of great concern in the scientific world, and of general interest to everybody. It is now pretty plain that this comet is the same that was seen in South America, by Dr. GOULD, in February, 1880, which is regarded as identical, no doubt, with that seen in 1843. As was pointed out by Professor SHARPLESS, of Haverford College, in THE AMERICAN of August 5th, last, the rapidly diminishing period of the comet's return shows that its orbit is fast becoming smaller, and that it is likely soon to drop into the sun. Professor BOSS, of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, discussed this theory on Wednesday, and has no doubt that the event described will occur in a comparatively near time—"next year or a few years later." And then we shall be able to see what the consequence will be of a comet falling into the sun. One theory has been that it will so increase the solar heat as to burn up the earth completely.

THE struggle for the championship in rifle practice, at Creedmoor, is the most important that has taken place between English and Ameri-

can riflemen. It was made under conditions corresponding more closely—as regards weapons and other conditions—to actual service in the field, than any heretofore. The handsome victory of the English team is, therefore, a triumph of more than usual significance. But we have confidence in our countrymen to believe that the defeat will prove more useful than any victory could, as it will stimulate them to new exertions in this field. They have none of the fatalism that acquiesces in defeat.

THE troubles of Peru are very far from ended. The refusal of Chili to grant anything like reasonable terms of peace—a refusal for which Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is largely responsible—seems to have driven the Peruvians to a kind of desperation. After a prolonged cessation of military operations, we hear of concerted and well managed advances upon the coast towns, of a Chilian garrison at Concepcion cut in pieces, of a field hospital left in the Peruvians' hands by a force retreating from what they claim as a victory, and of great trepidation at Lima in view of the possibility that the city may be attacked in a few days. These things show that the Peruvians have recovered their spirits, and are not going to acquiesce in the military occupation or the diplomatic spoliation of their country. In the first war, the sympathy of mankind was with Chili. It is not so now. The abuse of her victory has robbed her of this support, which is transferred to a people struggling for their national self-government and their historical boundaries. And with a Secretary of State who was up to his work, America might make the Chilians understand this in a practical way, without running any risk of war.

PROFESSOR LEONI LEVI, at the annual meeting of the British Association, told the public that the gross income of the United Kingdom is about £1,000,000,000 a year, of which £150,000,000 is spent in luxuries. Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, in his address at the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, computed the annual value of all the products of the United States at \$10,000,000,000, or fifty cents a day for every inhabitant of the country. If both gentlemen are right, our aggregate national income is twice that of England, although our population is but 45 per cent. greater than hers. The English sum includes great sums received as the interest on foreign investments. As many of these investments are in the United States, a slice of our income, large in itself but small relatively, goes to her; but even allowing for this, a sum remains which is far in excess of her annual gains. Yet, in 1840, her wealth was estimated to be five times as great as ours while her population was but 58 per cent. greater.

We believe, however, that Professor LEVI has underestimated the English income, and that the discrepancy is by no means so great as a comparison of his figures with those of Mr. ATKINSON would seem to warrant us in supposing. Indeed, it is likely that both statisticians are considerably below the mark. It is easy enough to get at those items of the total which bulk well in masses. The smaller amounts, although their aggregate is sometimes greater, are not accessible. Even the Census disdains them.

THE English Liberals have had a new run of popularity, since their leaders undertook the manly task of threshing the poor Egyptians. In no attitude of mind does John Bull feel so happy as when he is bullying somebody; and now that America and one or two other subjects of this sport are beyond his reach, and Ireland has become too volcanic for it, an Egypt or a Zululand serves the purpose very well. And as Mr. GLADSTONE has given the British public their favorite amusement, they are nearly as fond of him as they were in 1880. At this change the Tories are correspondingly exasperated. They had looked to his apparent loss of prestige as opening the way to power, and now that the Egyptian expedition against a dozen raw and ragged regiments has fired the popular heart, they feel as though Mr. GLADSTONE had "caught them bathing and stolen their clothes." The last number of *Blackwood's Magazine* expresses regret and indignation that he is not to make "his last speech on Tower Hill, much as he may deserve to do so," speaks of the "Cain-like heart of the word-splitter," calls him a "cunning deceiver," "grand old libeller, unscrupulous old antagonist, bitter and malicious old reviler." And all this in a high-class literary magazine! The worst American daily would not dare to speak of a political opponent in this shameful style.



The Liberal papers have been making inquiry as to the roots of this malice and bitterness. For ourselves we know of none, unless it be found in Dr. ARNOLD's sharp saying: "It was Toryism that crucified CHRIST."

A MAN died in England the other day who refused a fortune and a peerage, which were placed within his reach by a decision which affixed a stigma to his mother's reputation, and declared his elder brothers illegitimate. May that country and ours have many such!

CARDINAL MANNING is about as clever a manager of humanity as wears the scarlet, but the Irish were too much for him the other day. He was presiding at a great Catholic concert at the Crystal Palace, and, as usual in England, "God save the Queen" was one of the choruses on the programme. His faithful Catholics, being mostly of Irish birth or stock, hissed it so vigorously, that the choir could get no farther than the second verse, and then yielded to the pressure. His Eminence lost his temper, and scolded like a—well, a saint,—declaring that the disturbance came from a faction which did not represent the mass of the audience. The Cardinal, like other Catholic potentates, has to walk softly in dealing with the Irish problem.

MR. PARNELL is organizing another League,—a Labor and Industrial League this time. It is to seek to improve the condition of the half million of working men whom the Land Act does not reach, and to foster Irish manufactures. It is pleasant to find that even Mr. PARNELL is becoming aroused as to what is really the root-evil of the Irish situation. Half the energy that has been spent in boycotting bailiffs and bullying landlords, if directed against the use of foreign manufactures, might have furnished work for all the idle hands in Ireland.

The Dublin Exhibition of Irish manufactures has been quite a success in its way. It was put up with great promptness, and a much better exhibit got together than had been expected. And although the Castle, the Emergency people, and the Orangemen will not look near it, the attendance is very large. But in many cases the exhibitor of some staple article has no competitor. He is the only maker of the article in the whole country, and his output is not one-fiftieth of the consumption. Thus Ireland has one bottle-maker, one button-maker, one manufacturer of medium and fine earthenware, and no more. The Exhibition shows how little Ireland is doing to employ her own people, and how much the people are capable of doing for themselves, if they had the proper assistance from protective legislation.

WHAT will England do with ARABI Pasha? What with Egypt? *The Times*, of London, suggests that the proper punishment for rebels is death, but we hear no echoes of that sentiment. What would *The Times* have said, if we had acted on that principle in 1865? And who can compare the guilt of a JEFFERSON DAVIS with the technical offence committed by ARABI Bey in standing up for his country against foreign rule? But the English may just as well hang ARABI Bey themselves as allow the Khedive to do it. In either case, it will be their act, as they acknowledged beforehand by sending orders to the Egyptian Government to stop the practice of torturing prisoners of war.

For ARABI Bey and for Egypt the best thing would be his death. As a true Oriental, he knows little or nothing of the Western passion for life. As a devout Moslem, he must believe that his death in such a cause insures his admission to Paradise. He would die when his days were at the best, instead of dragging out a miserable existence as a political prisoner. For Egypt his death would be best, because it would make the cause of nationality more sacred than ever. Nothing is so good an investment as martyrs. JOHN BROWN was worth an army corps to the Union cause. ARABI Bey, like SAMSON, would slay more in his death than ever he did in his life.

As for Egypt, the English, of course, cannot leave it at once. How far they ever will leave it to itself, is by no means settled by the effusive utterances of Mr. GLADSTONE's speech at Guildhall. The spirit of resistance is by no means dead yet. The more prudent wait for another day, but the less prudent lose no chance of making the English feel how they are loathed, and how gladly Copt and Arab would unite against them afresh. Now that it is not needed to justify a war, the British

correspondent has given up the fiction that ARABI Bey alienated the common people by plundering them. On the contrary, it is admitted that the people generally are quite prosperous, and that his rule imposed no grievous burdens on them. This is a significant concession. English writers justified the Control by the plea that under it alone the *fellahin* enjoyed prosperity and peace. On that plea they fought for its restoration by the overthrow of a Government, which gave them just as much peace and prosperity as did the Control.

THE Indian Government, after being overborne in the matter of the import duties on cottons and cotton-yarns for the benefit of English manufacturers, is taking its revenge by seeking to stimulate the production of iron in India. The peninsula has abundance of both iron and coal, yet her railroads are constructed of rails imported from England, and even old rails and tires are sent back thither to be worked over. The Indian ores are generally very pure, and are easily accessible, millions of tons lying on the surface of the country. There is a plenty of coal as good as the average English, and labor can be had for thirty cents a day and for seven days of the week. The Governor and council offer to make ten years' contracts for iron rails and the like with any company which will undertake the work with an adequate capital; but they insist that the manufacture, to suffice for the wants of the country, should be undertaken at four different points. Indian distances are so magnificent, and transportation by land so costly, that it is cheaper to send to England, than overland from one end of the peninsula to the other.

We do not see that the Calcutta authorities make any offer to guarantee the dividends of such company or companies. They do this for Indian railroad companies; why not for iron-men? Or is it always legitimate to spend public money in cheapening commerce, but never to spend any for the development of manufactures? So our Free Traders seem to think. The strongest opponents of protection praise New York for constructing the Erie Canal, and wish the State to make it a present to the business public. And they think no money wasted which goes to make New York harbor more accessible to ocean steamships. But if it were proposed to carve out of the public domain a site for a new manufacture, they would vote it no better than robbery.

(See *News Summary*, page 381.)

#### DEATH OF DR. PUSEY.

FIFTY years ago JAMES MILL made the proposal that the Christian churches of England should be converted into places for social reunion and mutual moral stimulus, and that the teaching of Christianity with the exercise of its sacraments, should be disused in them. At that very moment a group of young men at Oxford was beginning a revival of interest, not in Christianity and the Church only, but in those conceptions of Christianity and in those assertions of Church authority which Mr. MILL would have pronounced most alien to the mind and the character of his countrymen. For half a century that revival has been in progress. It has influenced, more or less directly, every corner of English-speaking Christendom. It has passed through all the stages which characterize such movements. It has been received, first with amused indifference, then with violent antipathy, then with calmly tolerant curiosity. And its force is not yet spent.

Upon this movement the name of EDWARD BOUVERIE PUSEY is stamped more powerfully than any other. At the beginning, men called the Oxford party Newmanites, after the eloquent and logical preacher who gave the most powerful utterance to the views of the new school. But even before his secession, it was found that the name would not stick. It was seen that the true centre of the party was not the impassioned preacher, but the calm and erudite scholar, whose patristic and dogmatic learning furnished it with that kind of defence upon which it best reposed its case, and who could see farther, and make up his mind more distinctly, than did NEWMAN. "Puseyite" was the term of opprobrium which served the hostile purpose best, and to Dr. PUSEY the whole Oxford movement has continued to look. "I felt for him," says NEWMAN, "an enthusiastic admiration. I used to call him *ὁ μέγας*. His great learning, his immense diligence, his scholarlike mind, his simple devotion to the cause of religion, overcame me. . . . He at once gave to us [the Tractarians] a position and a name. Without

him we should have had no chance of making any serious resistance to the Liberal aggressions. But Dr. PUSEY was a Professor and Canon of Christ Church; he had a vast influence in consequence of his deep religious seriousness, the munificence of his charities, his professorship, his family connections, and his easy relation with the University authorities.

. . . Dr. PUSEY was a host in himself; he was able to give a name, a form, and a personality to what was without him a sort of mob."

Dr. PUSEY's learning, which so impressed his associates, was of an extent very unusual in the Church of England at that time. He was a first-class Hebraist. He had a remarkably full and exact acquaintance with the early Christian literature, and with Continental theologians generally. Partly this was due to the fact that he studied theology in Germany, which was then a *terra incognita* to British theologians. He was the first Englishman to acquire that German patience and thoroughness in investigation, which has done so much for both English and American theology in the last half century. A man of his range and grasp of knowledge was hardly known in England in 1833. Even now he leaves behind him no English Churchman who surpasses him in these respects. And it was characteristic of the man, that he never shrank from acknowledging his obligations to Germany. In 1827, HUGH JAMES ROSE, whom NEWMAN designates as the first leader of the party, preached before the University a series of sermons on German Rationalism. Their burden was "I thank thee that I am not as other men are, even as this PAULUS, this WEGSCHEIDER, or this BRETSCHNEIDER!" They were the usual unfair presentation of the condition of the German churches, supported by extreme statements from extreme men. Dr. PUSEY at once challenged both the accuracy of the picture, and the Christian charity of its painter. He insisted on the allowance which must be made for men so peculiarly placed as the theologians of Germany had been. And he showed the English theologian that the Rationalism he so abhorred, was a plant which had grown first in English ground as the Deism of the previous century, and that existing conditions in England promised its abundant revival on its native soil. It was a bold act, for the unthinking were sure to interpret it as indication that the younger theologian—PUSEY was only twenty-seven—was in sympathy with the rationalists, and he still had his reputation to make. But Dr. PUSEY was the man for bold acts. He was courageous and fearless always. Twice, when associates of less note were threatened with prosecution for heresy, he stepped forward to offer himself as the victim in their stead, waiving the exemptions from such prosecutions which attached to his official position. When NEWMAN's "Tract No. XC." brought down upon him a perfect storm of reprobation, even from High Churchmen, PUSEY came forward to assert that its interpretation of the "Articles of Religion" was a natural and proper one. It was acts like these which served to make his friends enthusiastic for him.

But he showed that, however lenient his judgment of German theologians, he had no disposition to import German fashions of thought or methods of procedure. A curious illustration of this was furnished by his controversy with Professor VAUGHAN in 1854. Professor VAUGHAN wished to assimilate Oxford to the German type of university *i. e.* to substitute professorial lectures for tutorial instruction, and to absorb the colleges in the university. Dr. PUSEY, while recognizing the necessity for a change in the matter of reviving university life and influence, defended the English teaching as more likely to form character wisely, and less to exalt the teacher at the expense of his subject. He followed Professor VAUGHAN into the field of history, showed that his pictures of the relations of college and university in Germany, France and England, during the middle ages, were in conflict with fact at nearly every point, and proved himself far more than a match for the advocates of change.

But the grand secret of Dr. PUSEY's influence was neither his learning nor his courage. It was his devoted and single-hearted piety. There is room for difference as to whether or not he identified with the cause of religion some things which are mere excrescences upon it. But however that may be, he was unquestionably a man of singular earnestness and simplicity of character, of a passionate devotion to what he thought right, and of a soul that thirsted for the living God. He was naturally of a far more religious nature than the sceptical and logical NEWMAN. He impressed his own spirit upon the earlier days of the

movement by keeping it free from acrimonious controversy and the quarrelsome spirit. And in a famous letter to the Church Union, he laments that this is no longer true of it, that it had degenerated so much into harsh judgments and bitter speeches. He was not a man fitted by nature for the strife of tongues. He shrank from it and found himself more at home in the contemplative writings of the Continental mystics; he translated AVRILLON, SURIN and others into English, and adapted them to the use of members of the English Church. England, and especially the Established Church since the Reformation, has been singularly barren of writers of this class. JEREMY TAYLOR is the only great name in her literature which is associated with the cultivation of this type of piety. The few English mystics before 1833 were mostly either Puritans, Dissenters, or Catholics. But Dr. PUSEY in this, as in other respects, created a new preference in England, and laid the foundation of a literature which already is extensive.

The point which offends most readers in the man, is his exclusiveness toward all who are not of "the Catholic Church," *i. e.* who do not combine an orthodox creed and connection with the "Apostolical succession" of bishops. But, in truth, Dr. PUSEY was a much broader man in this respect than is generally supposed. His sympathies far outran the limits of what he regarded as the Catholic Church. His treatment of the German churches, both in his reply to Dr. ROSE and in his reaffirmation, in his reply to Professor VAUGHAN, of what he had then said, has a very different sound from the utterances of many who think that they have imbibed his spirit. "I watched," he writes in 1854, "with many a heart-ache over the struggles of the faith in Germany." Similarly, as to religious bodies nearer home, he writes in his "Eirenicon" (1866): "If a Wesleyan minister preaches his naked Gospel, . . .

. . . this is of course fundamental Gospel truth, and when God blesses through it those who know no more, He blesses them through the faithful reception of the truth. So, again, as to the Presbyterians. They deny, in regard to the Holy Communion, what we believe; and their account of their Communion is somewhat less than what *we* mean by a spiritual Communion . . . Still, doubtless, He whom they seek is found by them. For that which they seek, they seek a spiritual communion, and doubtless God admits them to that spiritual communion with Him which they desire. Nay, in Baptism He gives them more than they know of or desire." These are not the words of a man who rejoices that his theological position is exclusive, and who finds pleasure in emphasizing its narrowness. They are as far as the poles from many utterances which we hear from those who follow Dr. PUSEY in the letter and not in the spirit.

It is a great man the Church of England has lost,—a greater than any whom she has seen among her bishops since JEREMY TAYLOR died. And yet not a man of the very highest order. His intellect was hard and ungenial. His learning at times was more than his master. His sympathies with the good were limited by artificial lines, which a greater man would not have thought divine. Even in the England of VICTORIA there has been a greater theologian than he, and one whose influence, if less visible in the market-place, is none the less helpful and pervading in the thought of our age.

#### MR. CAMERON'S POWER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATOR CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, not a little man in physical stature—whatever General BEAVER may assert upon the point,—is not a small man, either, in force of character, acquaintance with public affairs, knowledge of "practical politics," or ability to control other men. In all these particulars, he stands much beyond the average. Whoever faces him in opposition may expect to confront no weak opponent. Whoever fancies that the political structure which Mr. CAMERON has builded will fall at the first assault, is indulging an expectation altogether too sanguine. His is a fabric which has been constructed with much labor, with great care, by experienced workmen, in a long period of time. To its erection the father of the present Senator, a more skilful but not more forceful manager, gave many years of his active life, and while its strength has been greatly impaired in its contests with the people, it is still a towering structure.

What, then, if Senator CAMERON have the qualities which we have mentioned, is the explanation of his political shortcomings? Why is he a "boss," rather than a statesman? Why does he endeavor to rule by



an organization of the worse, instead of the better, elements of society? Why does he stand across the path of progress, and persistently seek to obstruct and prevent every real reform?

These questions are answerable by two facts, and these facts explain, when fully examined, the political situation in Pennsylvania. They illuminate, moreover, the history of politics in this State, under the CAMERON system. They show why Pennsylvania has had no moral force in national politics—why, instead of possessing the influence to which the second State of the Union is naturally entitled, she has been the political inferior of many younger and smaller States.

In the first place, Mr. CAMERON starts wrong. His plan is thoroughly in fault. His view of politics is fatally unsound. When President LINCOLN, in his address at Gettysburg—paraphrasing the words of WEBSTER, in 1830, and of THEODORE PARKER, twenty years later—spoke of this as a "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," he expressed concisely and impressively the doctrine which is fixed in the heart of every American whose patriotism is greater than his selfishness. It is the principle embodied in those words which thrills when they are spoken. Surviving the occasion, they make the Gettysburg address imperishable, and but for the proclamation of freedom, it would be these that would best preserve the name of LINCOLN in the distant future. They represent the foundation stone of the American system. They are more fundamental than the great Declaration itself.

But to Mr. CAMERON's political perception, Mr. LINCOLN's words have no special significance. They are mere formal and empty phrase-making. They are the "platitudes" of which platforms are made—a beating of sheepskin to draw a crowd, while practical men organize it. At the head of his copy-book, the "practical politician" may have seen a thousand times some such expression as that "To be good is to be happy," or that "Virtue is its own reward," but when he turns to his work at the primary, or in the convention, he regards these just as Mr. CAMERON does the theory of our Government—not at all. To Mr. CAMERON a government of the people is a government moulded by his own will, in all the particulars which seem essential to him. Government by the people is that which he has decreed, and which a majority can be induced to sanction. Government for the people is the resultant outcome of the other two—Mr. CAMERON's plans, endorsed by a "machine" made majority.

But this plan of government is as old as history. It has been tried and has always failed. The many are stronger than the few. The common right is broader than private privilege. Mr. CAMERON is building on sands that have given way, time and time again.

Nevertheless, this gentleman errs in another respect. He believes that political force is greatest below the average level of society. Selfish motives seem to him more powerful than public spirit, or patriotic feeling. He finds his best type of citizenship, not in the man who looks into affairs critically, and applies to his duties the tests of integrity and honor, but in the unthinking or indifferent man who asks no questions, makes no remarks, finds no fault, but obeys "orders" with all his strength. This is a consequence, doubtless, of Mr. CAMERON's own lack of statesmanlike qualities. He does not hope to lead men—he is not a leader, at all. What he means to do is to organize and use men. To their understanding he makes no appeal; it is a part of his system, indeed, to becloud such understanding as he finds in them, and to keep them in line by appeals,—such as Mr. COOPER puts forth in behalf of his chief in this campaign,—to their prejudices and their partisanship. Such methods require an aggregation of intellectually weak men. Intellect produces independence. It has never been the CAMERON plan to encourage the promotion in the party of men with more than average mind. Such men grow troublesome. It has been the policy, therefore, to organize the dregs of politics against them, to pull down men who might be leaders, and let the column of "rounders" and "roosters" and "heelers" trample them and their aspirations in the dust.

These are facts. We state them coolly. Mr. CAMERON will not rise to dispute them. They are not newly put forth;—on the contrary they are Pennsylvania history. They explain, as we have already said, why, in all the life of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, under the CAMERON control, it has done so little to advance the work of the party in the national field, and has been so feeble by comparison with the corresponding organization in many smaller States. Mr. CAMERON

deprives it, first, of its inspiration. Turning away from LINCOLN's words, with impatience, he inculcates the doctrine of "Bossism," in place of "government by the people." Its spirit thus gone, he organizes it, next, with the unthinking, the unquestioning, the grasping, the trading, the servile, the corrupt, as its sergeants and file-closers. Such is his party. It is a power, because the selfish principle in human nature is powerful. But it is doomed to destruction, because it is fatally wrong in its plan and in its beginning. It may be adapted to a nation in the period of its decay, but it cannot maintain itself in a time of public courage and popular vigor.

And so it is, with all his elements of political strength, that Senator CAMERON drives to shipwreck.

#### THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

WE have passed, during the week, a sad anniversary. It has been a year since the death of GARFIELD. The recurrence of the 19th of September recalls the loss which the nation suffered, and revives the recollection of that day of pain in which the thousands who had alternately hoped and despaired, and hoped again, gave way to the dark certainty that even hope could be held no longer.

In this interval of a year we have been introduced to the consequences of GARFIELD's removal from the stage of action. They have begun to be apparent. That which might have been anticipated—and which was anticipated—has become actual. The revolution of which GUITEAU's distraught yet acute mind had prevision has been begun, and its further course may now be foreseen. Mr. ARTHUR has decided not to follow the path worked out by his chief. He has decided, with some hesitation apparently, and with a probable comprehension of his error, but a belief that he could not avoid it, to take the course of TYLER, and JOHNSON, and FILLMORE,—to reverse the policy of the President to whom he accidentally succeeded, and to make an Administration which would not represent the expectations of those who elected the Republican ticket, in 1880, but which would represent the ideas and methods which had been rejected by the party when that ticket was formed.

To the momentous consequences involved in this reactionary movement, General GARFIELD's death was the open door. Had he lived, things would have been vastly different. The calamity of his assassination has changed the whole face of national affairs.

In the interval from his departure to this first anniversary, there have been some attempts to weaken the hold which his name has upon the American people. But, to the credit of human nature, it may be said, with truth, that neither have these efforts achieved any measure of success, nor has a single fact or a solitary reason appeared to make the calmest and most judicial student of his career regard his character with less respect. It has been a veritable instance of the viper that gnawed a file. Malevolence has shown its ugly teeth and wagged its evil tongue, but with no effect. The fame which the President had gathered, the regard which he had won from the friends who knew him and the nation that watched him, remains unimpaired and unharmed.

Marking thus the end of a year since the cruel death of our greatly gifted and much beloved President, and noting that time has brought nothing to dim the lustre of his name or impair the high estimate which his fellows had placed upon him, we may fitly use the occasion to summon those who sincerely professed political faith with him to a renewal of their purposes. It is idle, now, to dwell upon the disaster of the assassination, and it would be worse than useless to waste, in contemplating its magnitude and its seriousness, the time and strength that must be devoted to a recovery of lost ground. The death of GARFIELD opened the way to a train of unfortunate public consequences. According to the circumstance of the time, it was as great a blow to the nation's welfare as that which BOOTH dealt seventeen years ago. But the course of history is forward. The current of life flows on. The best monument to GARFIELD is the remembrance of the great earnestness and high hopes which his Presidency inspired, and the best tribute to his name, on the part of a great people, is to make it part of the force with which they press forward to better things. What GARFIELD did, and what he might have done had he lived, must be of less importance now, compared with the higher and more honorable plans and methods which his character inspired. These may survive his death—nay, they must survive. It is the duty of those who regard the 19th of September



as a black and bitter anniversary, to see that for the living nation, as for the dead man, there shall be renewed life and freshened purpose in the work of reform to which the Presidency of General GARFIELD gave hope and strength.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

A RECENT Census Bulletin shows the number of persons living in the United States who were born in this country, and the number living here who were born elsewhere. The total native population is 43,475,840, leaving 6,679,943 of foreign nativity. Of the natives, 6,632,549 are colored, their number, oddly enough, being almost precisely equal to the foreign born—and, as General WALKER remarks, in his *North American Review* article, complementary also as to their place of residence, the foreign residents being mostly at the North, and the colored people mostly in the South.

As to the place of the nativity of the foreign born, the tables are also interesting. No less than 717,084 were born in British America, most of them, of course, in Canada, though Nova Scotia supplies 51,160, and New Brunswick, 41,788. Other nations are represented among us as follows: Ireland, 1,854,571; England, 662,676; Scotland, 170,136; Wales, 83,302; the German Empire, 1,966,742; Denmark, 64,196; Norway, 181,729; Sweden, 194,337—making a total for the three Scandinavian countries of 440,262; France, 106,971; Holland, 58,090; Italy, 44,230; Mexico, 68,399; Poland, 48,557; Russia, 35,122; Switzerland, 88,621. These are the chief items, except that there are 104,541 from China, and that the component parts of the Austrian Empire have sent us 135,550—there being 38,663 from Austria, 85,361 from Bohemia, and 11,526 from Hungary. Some of the smaller contributions are interesting: 2,204 of our people were born "in Africa," somewhere, and 1,054 "in Asia," somewhere. 4,906 came from Australia, 6,917 from Cuba, 776 from Greece, 401 from Japan, and 129 from Greenland.

DR. PUSEY, whose life and character are elsewhere discussed, was, on both sides of his house, of aristocratic birth. Both his grandfathers were peers. His father's family, the BOUVERIES, were originally called DES BOUVERIES. Centuries ago, his paternal ancestor, a Protestant of position and substance, sought a refuge from religious prosecution in England, prospered there as so many under similar circumstances have done, and founded the family of which the Earl of Radnor is now chief. Dr. PUSEY's father took the name on succeeding to the estate bequeathed to him by the last member of the very old Saxon family of PUSEY, of Pusey, an ancient seat about ten miles from Oxford. His brother, Sir PHILIP PUSEY, long a well-known member of Parliament, and eminent agriculturist, inherited this estate. He married an aunt of the present Earl of Carnarvon, and has a son, its present owner. Their sister became wife of Dr. COTTON, late Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, who was wont to say: "I'm a PUSEY but not a Puseyite." Dr. PUSEY's only son, though deaf and crippled, was gifted with remarkable energy both of mind and body, and travelled extensively, often penetrating remote districts, quite alone, and finding his best safeguard in his apparent helplessness. For the greater part of his life, the eminent divine now passed away, whose name is a household word among the Anglo-Saxon race, resided in the residence appertaining to his Canonry in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. It is the house in the corner on the right hand side as you enter "Tom Quad," and doubtless will now acquire additional interest. Oxford never had a son more profoundly respected. However opposed to Dr. PUSEY's views, all were ready to revere his saintly character and walk in life, and long as were his discourses, St. Mary's was thronged with undergraduates whenever PUSEY preached.

THE estates of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, the famous admiral, to whom a monument is to be raised at Plymouth, England, are still in the hands of his representatives, and last month his old home at Buckland Monachorum (of the monks) was visited by the Archaeological Society. The Abbey church is now a farmer's house and seems to have been so since the time of Elizabeth. The house near by, where DRAKE lived, contains his portrait and many objects of interest. It is still occupied by the family at times, but their principal seat is Nutwell Court in South Devonshire. These estates passed, by marriage with a DRAKE, in the last century, to the military celebrity of whom MACAULAY, in his *Hastings Essay*, writes:—"The Junior Baron present led the way. GEORGE ELLIOT, Lord HEATHFIELD, recently ennobled for his memorable defence of Gibraltar against the allied armies of France and Spain." He was of DRAKE stock in the female line. His son, a most eccentric person, who had much in common with the later DRAKE, of Portland, of underground palace celebrity, succeeded him. One of his peculiarities was a dislike to be seen; so he erected a splendid riding house approached by a concealed way; there he found horses ready saddled and bridled, but he saw no one. The entrance to the parks and walks had high gates and spy holes, so that he could look through and see that the coast was clear before passing on. To secure greater privacy he paid \$100,000 to get a road turned aside from his park, and then erected

a high brick wall, for miles around it. The peerage ended with this eccentric, and the estates passed to his nephew. At Nutwell may be seen the nautical instruments used by DRAKE.

THE September number of the *Revista Contemporanea*, of Madrid, illustrates the Egyptian question by the following anecdote, the scene of which is a watering place on the coast of Spain. Eight foreigners were supping at the round table of the hotel, among whom were three English people, that is to say Mr. KEYS and his two children, a youth with a little red down already on his upper lip, and a girl of fourteen or fifteen summers. On the table were three magnificent lobsters. Mr. KEYS, with the coolness characteristic of his countrymen, took the smallest and put it on his son's plate, then transferred another to that of his daughter, and was about to dispose of the third, which happened to be the largest.

At the sight of this proceeding one of his fellow-guests, a boy, who, since the appearance of these crustaceans had been devouring them with his eyes, could contain himself no longer, and broke out in bitter sobs. His mother tried to console him and asked him what he was crying about, but the little fellow only pointed with his finger at the vacant dish. The English, unconscious, as usual, kept at work on their lobsters until, perceiving the smothered laughter which was general around the table, Mr. KEYS raised his head, and, addressing the mother of the lad with an air of genuine pity, exclaimed:

"Ah! Oh! Madam, that little fellow of yours is very greedy and ill bred."

The *Revista* adds: "El Egipto es la langosta de dia."

#### "OUR FATHERS, WHERE ARE THEY?"

IN a certain sense it is true, as the adroit Antony declared, that the good men do is oft interred with their bones, while their evil works live after them. And if so, it adds to our interest in the final chapter of all human biography—that found among the winding passages of the Catacombs, the tombs of Westminster Abbey, the statues of Valhalla. It is but a cowardly heart that refuses to ask of Charon whom he has been ferrying and whither.

"E'en from the tomb the voice of nature cries,  
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires."

It would be a curious study to delve among the burial lists of mankind. Those of us who live at the moment are but a small section of the innumerable caravan of populations which the world has had. A late writer on Egypt estimates the number of mummied bodies existing in that country at from three hundred to four hundred millions; the living inhabitants are about five and a quarter millions!

And where do the bones of our ancestors lie, other than in the Egyptian linens? The details are striking. They throw a strong sidelight upon the realities of life. The world's forgetfulness, in some cases, and its remembrance in others; its neglect of some who deserve its honor, contrasted with the unmerited monuments it has raised to many; its cowardice when Pestilence smites, its selfishness when Famine stalks, its cruelty in battle, its countless treacheries in time of common danger—all these, betraying its fear of the death that is inevitable, and showing its weakness under circumstances of trial, make poor human nature seem less worth study in its life, than when it lies in repose at the end of living. "And if the tree fall toward the South or toward the North," saith the Preacher, "in the place where the tree falleth there it shall be." True it is; but yet abundantly qualified. Napoleon's bones were brought home from St. Helena to repose beneath the dome of the Invalides, and from the wilds of Zululand his grand-nephew's body came back to the English tomb. A fleet of British ships served as the funeral train for George Peabody's remains when they returned to the place of his birth from the scene of his successes in the commercial metropolis of the world. On the other hand, Joel Barlow's modest monument is in Poland, where he died, at Christmas time, in the whirl of the retreat of the French army from Moscow. John Howard Payne lies buried far from "Home, Sweet Home," at Tunis, in Africa. Benjamin West, the Quaker boy of the Pennsylvania farm-house, is entombed in Westminster Abbey, and Lindley Murray, another Pennsylvania Quaker, died and was buried at York, in England. Baron Steuben was buried in the wilds of western New York. General Greene died suddenly in South Carolina, after the close of the Revolutionary War. His remains were placed in a vault, left there, forgotten for a time, and afterward could not be identified. Columbus was buried first at Valladolid, in Spain, then at Seville, with his son; then both were removed, in 1536, to the cathedral in San Domingo; lastly, in 1795, when the island was ceded to the French, the remains were carried to Havana, and once more entombed. Contrasted with this, Shakespeare's remains lie undisturbed at Stratford. "Cursed be he that moves these bones," cries the protecting tablet.

Vast is the cemetery of the sea. Thousands and tens of thousands have descended into it, by wreck, by battle, by death on the voyage. In the mystery of its breadth, the ocean has swallowed up legions, and given us no sign when and where they went down. Theodosia Allston,



the passengers on the *President*, and the *City of Glasgow* are of these—"never heard of." Margaret Fuller was wrecked within sight of home, and Shelley's body, washed to the shore, was burned there, on the Italian sands. There is a pathetic chronicle, too, concerning the greatest of the Hebrew leaders. He "died there in the land of Moab," and they buried him "in a valley," in that land, "over against Beth-peor: but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day." More than this we know of the patriarchs that lived before Noah. When Sarah died, Abraham, mourning her loss, bought of Ephron, the Hittite, the field that contained the cave of Machpelah, and piously buried her there. He chose rather to do this, paying Ephron four hundred shekels of silver, "current money of the merchant," than to accept the offers of sepulture in their burying-grounds, made by the sons of Heth, for he wanted a place for his own. "And the cave and the field that is therein were made sure unto Abraham for a possession of a burying-place."

If we choose to dwell upon a few of the more remarkable instances, some of one sort and some of another, it may be worth while to proceed somewhat more systematically. The Presidents of the United States who are dead, are nearly all buried in the neighborhood of the homes which they occupied. Washington's tomb, at Mount Vernon, is known to all the world. John Adams and John Quincy Adams lie beneath the Unitarian Church at Quincy, Massachusetts. The coffins are of lead, placed in cases hewn from solid blocks of granite. Their wives are buried with them. John Adams died on the same day with Jefferson, a strange coincidence itself, but, stranger still, it was the Fourth of July, 1826, just half a century after the declaration of Independence which they had joined in making. Divided bitterly in their lives, but reconciled in some degree as their years drew to a close, they quitted the stage of action side by side. Jefferson, like his compatriot, was buried in his family ground—by his home at Monticello. He had set down, on the fly-leaf of an old account book, his wishes concerning it. "Choose," his memorandum said, "some unfrequented vale in the park, where is no sound to break the stillness, but a brook that bubbling winds among the woods. . . . Let it be among ancient and venerable oaks; intersperse some gloomy evergreens. Appropriate one-half to the use of my family, the other to strangers, servants, etc. Let the exit look upon a small and distant part of the Blue Mountains." These directions were substantially carried out. A little enclosure, containing some thirty graves, stands amongst the woods on the road that leads from Charlottesville to Monticello, and a granite obelisk, much chipped by relic-taking visitors, marks the grave of the ex-President.

In the same part of Virginia, in a small enclosure near his home of Montpelier, lies the successor of Jefferson, Madison, the fourth President. Beside him is buried his wife, who died in 1849, surviving him almost thirty years, and two nephews. Two other Virginia Presidents, Monroe and Tyler, lie within a few feet of each other in the fine cemetery of Hollywood, at Richmond. Strangely enough, Monroe's death, like those of John Adams and Jefferson, fell upon the Fourth of July. He, too—in 1831, five years after his great elders,—marked the nation's birth-day by his close. He died in New York, a poor man, and his remains were entombed there until, in 1858, the Legislature of Virginia removed them to Hollywood, and placed them in a substantial vault, marked by a Gothic temple on a foundation of Virginia granite. Tyler's grave, near by, is scarcely marked at all; a little mound with a magnolia tree at the head, is pointed out as the spot.

The three Tennessee Presidents went back to the places where they had dwelt, for their long rest. Jackson is buried at his home, the Hermitage, near Nashville, his wife beside him. A massive monument of Tennessee granite marks the place. Polk is buried in Nashville, at the old family homestead. He survived Jackson only four years, dying in 1849. The grave is handsomely enclosed, and a block, twelve feet square by twelve in height, bears the inscriptions. Andrew Johnson's grave is at Greenville, on a spot selected by himself. His three sons have erected a handsome monument of marble upon a base of granite. It bears numerous patriotic emblems—a flag, an eagle, the scroll of the Constitution, etc.—while the inscription declares: "His faith in the people never wavered." Martin Van Buren lies in the village cemetery at Kinderhook, New York, in a family lot, his resting place marked by a modest granite shaft. He died in the summer of 1862, when the civil war was rising to its height. His successor, Harrison, was buried at his old home at North Bend, on the Ohio River, a few miles below Cincinnati. An unfenced mound, over a family vault, formerly neglected but recently more carefully kept, marks the spot.

The dust of Zachary Taylor is now buried in the cemetery at Frankfort, Kentucky, after several removals. Millard Fillmore's grave is at Forest Lawn Cemetery, three miles from Buffalo, and that of Pierce in the old cemetery in Concord, New Hampshire. Buchanan is buried at Woodward Hill Cemetery, near Lancaster, Pa. He died in 1868, a year earlier than Pierce.

The most magnificent of all the memorials to the dead Presidents is that over the resting place of Lincoln, in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, Illinois. It was dedicated in 1874. Its cost is said to have been \$250,000. His companion in history—Garfield,—untimely victim, like himself, of the assassin's bullet, and the latest dead of the eighteen

Presidents who have passed away, is buried in Lake View Cemetery, at Cleveland, Ohio, where, in time, a monument comparable with that of Lincoln, is expected to rise.

Thus of the eighteen dead Presidents, two only lie in one spot. Two are buried in Massachusetts, two in New York, five in Virginia, three in Tennessee, two in Ohio, and one each in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Illinois. Eight lie in private grounds, or family burial-places—as the case of the Adamses, at Quincy. There is no Valhalla, no Westminster Abbey, no public ground belonging to the nation. The Presidents went, in the end, to the citizenship that they sprang from, to the equality of the final repose. In great contrast are the royal tombs in Westminster Abbey, to whose magnificence pages of description are given. Yet among them there is nothing of Cromwell. The body which was presumed to be his—though there is doubt whether he was buried in Westminster Abbey at all,—was taken up, gibbeted at Tyburn, the head placed on a pole, the trunk buried beneath the gallows two years after his death—a part of the glorious acts of the Restoration!

Of those who have adorned the literature of our language, Chaucer, Spencer, Beaumont, Drayton, Cowley, Denham, Dryden, Addison, Prior, Congreve, Gay, Johnson, Sheridan, and Campbell lie in Westminster Abbey. Milton was buried in the church-yard of St. Giles's, Cripplegate; Pope, in the church at Twickenham; Swift, in St. Patrick's, Dublin; Thompson, in the churchyard at Richmond, in Surrey; Gray, in the churchyard at Stoke-Pogis, the scene of the "Elegy;" Goldsmith, in the churchyard of the Temple Church; Cowper, in the church at Dereham; Burns, in St. Michael's churchyard, Dumfries; Byron, in the church of Hacknall, near Newstead Abbey; Coleridge, in the church at Highgate; Sir Walter Scott, in Dryburgh Abbey; Southey, in Crowthwaite Church, near Keswick.

In this country there is no one national cemetery of preëminence. Webster is buried in "an ancient burying-ground," overlooking the sea, near "Marshfield," where he lived; and in like manner Clay's grave is near his home at "Ashland," in the cemetery at Lexington. Bayard Taylor lies at Longwood, a little cemetery within sight of his birth-place at Kennet. Seward is buried at Auburn. Franklin's grave, and the tombstone covering his and his wife's remains, may be seen from the sidewalk through an iron fence panel in the wall of the graveyard of Christ Church, in Philadelphia. John Dickinson, "the Pennsylvania Farmer," has an almost unmarked grave in the Friends' burial ground at Wilmington, Delaware. General Wayne's remains, exhumed at Erie, in the old fort, and brought by his son over the mountains in a box, seventy-five years ago, are in the graveyard of the old church at Radnor. Alexander Hamilton lies in the Trinity churchyard, New York, with a monument above him. Joseph Rodman Drake's remains lie in a private graveyard of the Hunt family, on Long Island Sound, near New York. Joseph Jefferson, the elder, lies buried in the Harrisburg cemetery, with an epitaph by Chief Justice Gibson. Francis Scott Key, who wrote the "Star Spangled Banner," is buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery, at Frederick, Maryland. James Gates Percival is buried at Hazel Green, Michigan. The tomb of Wilson, the ornithologist, is in the churchyard of the old Wicaco Swedes' Church, at Philadelphia.

And these are a few of the multitudinous records.

## SCIENCE.

### THE LINE BETWEEN PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

THERE seemed, a century ago, no more definite distinction in the whole field of nature than that between plants and animals. They were so markedly different in their general characteristics, that it seemed impossible to establish any close community between them. But scientists no longer confine themselves to general characteristics. They observe the most minute anatomical and physiological details of organisms, and in so doing they have discovered many odd and perplexing links of connection between plants and animals, until it has become, in some cases, no easy matter to decide whether some given form is a plant or an animal.

If we descend to the root-forms of plant and animal life, we are often at a loss to which kingdom to assign them. Upon some of these minute forms science has passed no verdict. Others of them have been somewhat arbitrarily decided to be animals or plants on very insufficient evidence. In some cases, indeed, a poor little creature has been bowled back and forth between the animal and plant kingdoms, until neither the creature itself nor any of its tormentors are quite sure where they stand.

If we leave these minute organisms, and consider the higher fields of life, it might seem very easy to decide between animals and plants. There are certain rules laid down, to one of which every creature is expected to conform. A plant is an organism which, with the aid of sunlight, decomposes carbonic acid, abstracts its carbon, and sets free its oxygen. It possesses a peculiar coloring matter, usually of a green color, called chlorophyll, which aids this process in some way not fully understood. As one result of the process, starch is produced. Starch is insoluble, but it becomes converted into soluble sugar, and is, in this form, carried through the plant by its flowing juices. It is, also,



convertible into a solid substance, called cellulose, which constitutes the woody fibre of the plant.

Animals, on the contrary, absorb oxygen, and breathe out carbonic acid. They do not possess chlorophyll, nor do they form starch or cellulose. They live only on organic food, while plants live only on inorganic food. They possess powers of free motion, which plants do not. They have a sensitive nervous tissue, of which plants are devoid. Their food is absorbed, not by the outer surface, as in plants, but from a stomach, in which it has been chemically digested.

Other distinguishing features might be pointed out, but these are the fundamental ones. We need but refer to the interesting method in which plants and animals mutually assist each other, and keep up the balance of atmospheric conditions. Plants take carbonic acid from the air, and set free gaseous oxygen. Animals take oxygen from the air and set free carbonic acid gas. This organic nature is a sort of mutual aid society, in which every member is constantly occupied in working for the benefit of some other member. Close companionship of plants and animals is an important relation of the two organic kingdoms.

Yet there is such a thing as too close a companionship. Animals constantly feed upon plants, some of the shrewdest of which seek to escape this unpleasant consequence by rendering themselves as disagreeable or dangerous as possible. Plants constantly feed upon animals, which cannot escape by rendering themselves disagreeable. And, finally, there is in many cases a strange partnership between plants and animals, in which each works for the good of the other.

It is this peculiar partnership which we wish to describe. It has been unsuspected until within a few years past, and only very recently shown to positively exist. But before describing it, we will complete our review of the distinguishing features of animals and plants. Strongly marked as these seem, there is not one of them that does not break down upon close examination. All plants do not feed upon inorganic food. The wide-spread family of the fungi live upon organic material, of every degree of freshness, from the fibre of decayed wood to the living tissues of animals. The insectivorous plants set traps for living insects, improvise stomachs from their leaves, and regularly digest their animal food. All plants do not decompose carbonic acid. The fungi constantly absorb oxygen, like animals, and have no need of sunlight. They are only allied to plants by their mode of seed-production. All plants are not destitute of nervous and muscular functions. The insectivorous and the sensitive plants show both sensitiveness and power of motion, while the myxomycetes, a very aberrant fungus, crawls about like a living animal.

Animals, on the other hand, seem equally inclined to invade the vegetable kingdom. The highest animals possess starch, under a peculiar form, called glycogen. Yet this is not probably of home manufacture, but is a conversion of the soluble sugar of their food into an insoluble form, which is stored away in the liver and muscles, until needed. Cellulose, or woody fibre, is also found in some animals, as in the outer coat of the Ascidians. As for chlorophyll, it has recently been discovered in many lowly-organized animals. But chlorophyll is the active agent in plant nutrition, and its presence in animals indicates that the creatures containing it live, like plants, on inorganic food. Such is a natural deduction from the fact, but late inquiry has shown that this animal chlorophyll indicates a condition, hitherto unsuspected, a strange and highly interesting partnership between animals and plants.

It is found in many species of animals. Thus, it is common in the radiolarians, a class of spherical, radiating, single-celled creatures. So, a species of vorticelli, or bell-animalcules, is known, which has a complete outer layer of chlorophyll. Of the higher animals, many are known of a green color. This green does not always come from chlorophyll, but it has been detected in various sea anemones, in some of the medusæ or jelly-fish, and probably exists in several of the worms, and in other forms of life.

The nature of this green coloring matter has been proved from the fact that the animals containing it perform a vegetable function. They evolve oxygen, like plants, they need light for their active life, and they lay up starch in their tissues.

In the radiolarians certain yellow cells have been found, and it is to these that the vegetative function seems to belong. They have a cell-wall, a nucleus, and contents of protoplasm. They are colored by a yellow pigment, and starch is found within them. They multiply rapidly, and have been found to live for two months after the death of the radiolarian. These peculiarities led Professor Cienkowski and others to look upon them as parasitic algæ.

But later observation shows that they have a different relation to the animal than the unwelcome one of the parasite. The animal and plant stand together in the near relation of host and guest, and each is constantly working for the benefit of the other. The guest, in this case, does not make game of its host, as in the case of parasites, but they dwell in friendly unity during life, and the survivor kindly eats up the remains of its deceased friend after death.

Mr. Geddes, an English observer, has made some interesting experiments upon these creatures, with the following results: The chlorophyll cells were found not only in radiolarians, but also in sea anemones,

in medusæ, and in other water-dwelling animals. He proved, by the quantity of oxygen given off, and by the presence of starch in the cells, and of cellulose in the cell-walls, that they were undoubtedly single-celled algal plants, to which he has given the generic name of *Philozoon*.

But when he came to consider the true relation between the plants and the animals which contained them, it became apparent that it was not the unwelcome and injurious relation of parasitism. When an aquarium, full of a certain green species of anthea (a sea anemone), was exposed to sunshine, the quiescent animals would quickly waken up, and freely wave their arms, as if the action of the sunlight upon their contained plants stimulated them to active life. If kept too long in the sun, they grew dark and unhealthy-looking, as though overfed with oxygen.

If we consider more closely the relation between the animal and its guest, it will appear to be a highly desirable one. Plants and animals, as already said, benefit by close companionship. Each purifies the air for the other, the one yielding oxygen, the other carbonic acid. And each feeds upon the other, the animal eating the living body of the plant, while the plant is fertilized by the dead body of the animal. A farmer is well situated when he has his kitchen garden within easy reach of his front door; but how much better off is the animal, which has its kitchen garden inside it, raises its food within its own body, and feeds upon it at will. And how much better off is the plant, which lives in the midst of a constant supply of nutriment.

The relation between plant and animal, in this case, is, as Mr. Geddes remarks, an ideal one. The carbonic acid, which the animal constantly produces, is just what the plant wants. The animal need be at no trouble in breathing it out, for the plant eagerly seizes upon it and decomposes it, taking the carbon and discarding the oxygen. But this oxygen is just what the animal, in its turn, wants, and which it is saved the trouble of breathing in from the outer air or water.

And the work of this mutual-aid society does not end here. The animal also gives off other waste material, nitrogenized matter, which it must, in some way, dispose of. And this, too, the plant eagerly absorbs as most desirable food. Thus the plant needs neither leaves nor roots, the animal doing duty as both. And the animal needs neither lungs nor kidneys, the plant doing duty as both. Again, as the animal feeds the plant, so the plant, in return, feeds the animal. The starch formed by the plant may be converted into sugar, and flow out as nutriment into the body of the animal. And when the short-lived plant dies, the animal feeds upon its dead body, while new generations survive to succeed it. On the other hand, when the animal dies, doubtless its contained plants gratefully perform the same duty, and save it the necessity of a funeral.

Thus we have, in this odd partnership, the most complete preparation for the battle of life, that either plant or animal could reasonably desire. The animal has, within its body, a minute forest, which supplies every need of its simple life; and the plant dwells in a transparent home, which lets the needful sunlight in to its tissues, and supplies its most epicurean needs. The world may whirl on as it will, for all these creatures heed. Each has its world within the other, and they care not a fig what becomes of the nations, only asking that the sun may shine, and that no greedy sea-pirate may swallow them both at a single mouthful.

CHARLES MORRIS.

## LITERATURE.

### THE VIKING SHIP AT GOKSTAD.

OF what sort were the ships which carried Thorfinn Karlsefne and his Norse companions southward from Greenland to the coast of Massachusetts? Of what shape and proportions were those which carried the ancestors of most of us from the Continent of Europe to the conquest of Britain? It might seem as though we could gather their character only from such notices as are found in the old sagas, or from "survivals" in the shipbuilding of Norway and Iceland. But, as the readers of the old sagas, and especially of the *Gisli-saga*, will remember, it was not uncommon to use a ship as a coffin, and to bury men of eminence in their favorite vessel, with its prow turned seaward. At various times, fragments of such vessels and of the iron used in their structure have been disinterred from the old burial mounds in Norway.\*

But until 1863, these always were too insignificant to furnish any supplement to the notices in the sagas. In that year, there were found in a Schleswig bog the remains of a number of boats, of which one was complete enough to be capable of complete restoration. It is seventy-five feet in length from stem to stern, and ten and a half feet in width amidships, with twenty-eight angular rowlocks, and no trace of a mast. The planking is fastened to the frame work, not by iron spikes, but by bast cords through projections distributed at fixed distances throughout

\* In 1822 an old vessel of oak was found in the deserted bed of the River Rother near Matham in Kent. It was sixty-three feet long by fifteen in width, had one mast and was supposed to have been half-decked. It had been caulked with moss.

In 1833 another was found in the disused bed of a creek which had flowed into the River Arun, near Arundel. It was made from a single oak tree and was thirty-five feet long.



the woodwork. Antiquarians assign these Schleswig boats to the fourth century of the Christian era, or to the earlier iron-age of Scandinavia, when that metal was still too scarce for use in ship-building.

Much more important was the discovery made, in 1867, in the burial-mound in the parish of Tune, near Sarpsburg, in Southern Norway. This was a shorter but broader and deeper ship, but constructed of oak, as is the Schleswig ship. The planking is put together with iron rivets, and fastened to the frame by projections, and at the top by wooden pins. This vessel shows a great advance upon the former. It is built much more firmly. It has a genuine keel, and the framework is stayed with cross-beams instead of loose thwarts, while the planking is far better able to resist the sea. It had a mast, and probably row-locks also, but too much of the upper part of the vessel has rotted away to leave any traces of these. The Schleswig vessel can have been of little more use than for coasting or crossing straits. The Tune ship, although smaller, might have been used freely on an inland sea like the Baltic. There is reason to believe that the advance was not due merely to native intelligence. It is recorded somewhere that a Menapien escaped from the Roman dockyards at Boulogne, and imparted to the Norsemen the knowledge he had acquired of Roman ship-building, thus laying the foundation of the great system of invasion and piracy which was to desolate the northern coasts of the Empire.

Such discoveries as this made Norse antiquarians look for others still, and in 1880, the Directors of the Antiquarian Society in Christiana, learned with interest of explorations begun in a burial-mound at Gokstad near Sandefjord. Sandefjord lies west of the Christiana Fjord on the South Coast, as Tune lies east of it. They induced the owners of the mound to change the direction of their operations, and to act under the Society's oversight, and they were rewarded with the discovery of an old Viking ship, in good preservation, a sepulchral chamber with the skeleton of the former occupant, and a variety of other objects. The tomb had been opened and rifled by some person not many centuries after it was constructed. Whatever weapons or objects of especial value it contained, had been carried off. But enough remained to make this one of the most interesting and instructive finds of modern times. To Mr. N. Nicolaysen, President of the Society, we owe a very full and careful account of the discovery, of the objects recovered, and of the notices of ships and their construction in the old Norse literature, upon which this ship casts light ("The Viking-Ship Discovered at Gokstad in Norway." Pp. 78, large quarto, with one map, ten woodcuts and thirteen plates. Christiana: Albert Cammermeyer, 1882). Mr. Nicolaysen writes in Danish, but he has given us in parallel columns a good English translation of his work; which is defective only in the use of some less familiar terms.

The Gokstad ship, like the other two, is of oak unpainted and clincher-built, *i. e.* the planks overlap each other like the shingles on a roof. It is composed of keel, stem and stern posts, frame, beams, knees, and external planking, and has a light flooring. It had one mast as well as rowlocks, the former being stepped in a large block of oak amidships, and rests on another. In all these respects it resembled the Tune ship. But in others they differ. Instead of bast-ropes, withes made of roots of trees are used to lash the external planking to the timbers of the frame, and the seams of the planking are not caulked with loose cow's hair, but with hair spun into a three-stranded cord and inserted in the construction of the ship. The frame is made more strongly; additional timbers are placed between the knees which hold up the cross-beams, and those beams are supported by upright posts which rest on the frame below. The mast is held more firmly, yet so as to be handled more easily. In size the Gokstad ship much exceeds the others, being eighty-six feet in length, seventeen feet wide amidships, and four feet deep. In quality of workmanship and general outline it has an equal superiority, having greater sharpness of build and a fine sheer. It must have glided with great facility through the waves, while its flattened bottom gave it a remarkable steadiness. In this respect it far surpassed the clumsier vessels which came into use in the middle ages, and even their successors of modern times, until America established the clipper model, which almost might be regarded as a return to the Viking shape.

The rowlocks are port-holes cut through the third plank from the top, and were covered when not in use by a round shutter of oak fastened tightly to the ship's side by a spike on which it turned. The port-hole was constructed with a slit at the upper side of the round aperture, through which the blade of the oar could pass. Under the gunwale on the inside of the ship, and above the rowlocks, runs a narrow skirting, which is pierced with square apertures. To these were fastened the cords which held the awning, which probably was supported in the middle by a pole which ran lengthwise along the centre of the ship and was held up by the three stanchions along the central line. It seems, however, that this awning could be used only when the mast was unstepped. At any rate, it furnished at such times a protection against the weather, which even these hardy Vikings did not despise. But life on board a vessel of this build must have been one which called for great endurance. No food could be cooked on board, and when the cook for the day could not go on shore, cold victuals were the order of the day. Only the captain slept with a plank between him and the sky, under the rower's seat, at the stern; and the limited tacking power furnished by one square sail in the

centre of the vessel, must have compelled dependence on the oars whenever the wind was in the least adverse. That they sat while at the oar is to be inferred from the use of the term *sess* or seat to designate an oarsman's place. But no traces of these seats are found in the Gokstad ship. As the stern, like the prow, was sharply pointed, the rudder was placed on the starboard or right side, just before the sternpost. It was a plank in the shape of a broad oar, passed through an aperture cut in the ship's timbers, which at this point were specially strengthened, while a knob on the exterior of the ship below this aperture prevented any collision with the planking. When there was danger of the rudder striking the bottom in shallow water, it was drawn up with the help of ropes (which also served to keep it in place), and the steering was done by the oars. Somewhat similar arrangements are to be found still in Norwegian boats.

Down each side of the ship, outside the gunwale, ran a row of overlapping shields, painted alternately black and yellow, and made of white pine with metallic rims. As the shields were thin and light, they must have been meant for ornament rather than defence, their appearance being that of a series of yellow and black half-moons.

The Gokstad ship is not a complete structure, part having rotted away through the dampness of the adjoining earth, and part having been injured on the former opening of the mound. But, as it stands, it is the only vessel approaching completeness which possesses anything like its antiquity. But as many other mounds remain to be opened, it may itself be deposed from its place of honor, just as it deposed the Schleswig and the Tune ships.

We commend this handsome book to American antiquarians generally, and to all who are interested in the history of ship-building. Its price is twenty shillings.

MR. BUTCHER'S "DEMOSTHENES."—The series of "classical writers" edited by Mr. Green, the English historian, does not proceed very rapidly, but every book in the series thus far is a substantial addition to our literature. This is true eminently of Mr. H. S. Butcher's little work on Demosthenes (New York: D. Appleton & Co.). Mr. Butcher begins with a careful study of a very painful picture, the degeneracy of Greece. He does not go below the political surface, or trace the decay of public spirit in Greece to the profound moral causes connected with her religion. But he shows how the Athenians' influence for some kind of national unity was defeated, partly by the constant and selfish resistance of Sparta, and partly by their own unfaithfulness to their national vocation. He describes the internal condition of affairs in the Athenian democracy, the vicious arrangements which gave their demagogues their chance to prevent good government, and the growth of the self-seeking, money-worshipping spirit which led the people to accept the demagoguism as a thing of course, until the State found itself on the verge of ruin. Americans might read the narrative with profit.

In Mr. Butcher's view, Demosthenes was not only a great man, but a man of moral and public spirit in proportion to his intellectual greatness. From his first appearance in public life to his suicide at Calauria, he was battling constantly with the enemies of his country, foreign and domestic, and was trying to induce Athens to adopt a national policy for the sake of all Greece. And in this career he employed not only the most wonderful gifts of sustained eloquence the world ever witnessed, but a close and special acquaintance with all Greek affairs, which must have been acquired at the cost of no ordinary amount of pains and labor. He combined Garfield's capacity for work with Clay's faculty of utterance, and indeed no modern orator resembled Demosthenes so much as did Henry Clay. But the man had great faults. He did not always see the just and proper measure of resistance. He enabled his enemies to taunt him with gross inconsistency. He put even worse weapons into their hands. The "silver quinsy" he caught from the absconding treasurer of the King of Persia, is the great blot on his public career. But the blot lies on a great record, such as lifts him above every man of his own age.

ERRORS IN ENGLISH USAGE.—Fault-finding is a thankless business, but the fault-finders are very useful people. The late Prof. William B. Hodgson, of Edinburgh, must have read a great deal of English literature in a very capacious spirit, but his "Errors in the Use of English" is eminently a useful book. In England it reached a second edition within a few months after its appearance. In America it has been reproduced in a handsome and serviceable shape by Messrs. Appleton & Co., and with some good additions by an American editor, Mr. Francis A. Teall.

Professor Hodgson divides his work into four parts: (1) "Vocabulary;" (2) "Accidence;" (3) "Syntax;" and (4) "Rhetoric." In each of these he exhibits a long list of abuses for which the sanction of good authors might be alleged. The list of sinners is surprising. It includes *The Times*, *The Spectator*, *The Saturday Review*, *The Quarterly Review*, Thackeray, George Eliot, Henry Hallam, Dickens, Ruskin, Charlotte Bronte, Leslie Stephen, John Morley, W. Black, Anthony Trollope, Charles Kingsley, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Sydney Smith, George Henry Lewes, and nearly every one from whom we expect good English. In this respect the book is not only instructive but amusing, and calls



attention to a great number of just discriminations in the use of words, which we are apt to overlook. How many of us, for instance, use *avocation* as the opposite and not as the equivalent of *vocation*. Yet Mr. Hodgson makes some serious omissions in his list. How often, for instance, do we find in English periodicals of the rank of *The Spectator* the abuse of *directly* as a conjunction? A little attention to the proper force of the word would show that when so used it is not merely incorrect, but altogether ambiguous. "Directly he came into the room" no more means "Directly after he came" than it does "Directly before he came." Again, in the Syntax of Collocation, something is said of the absurdity of putting qualifying adverbs between the preposition *to* and the related verb in the infinitive mood. But a much more extensive rule might be laid down. It always is better, if it be possible, to exclude qualifying matter from between the component parts of any verb, and especially between the auxiliary and the principal. *Not* and *never* are unavoidable exceptions. Those who will pay a little attention to this rule, which we first heard from Mr. Frank Wells, will find that it makes the sense more forcible and explicit. We recommend Mr. Hodgson's book to all who are desirous of using the English language with accuracy.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A POPULAR COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT. By English and American Scholars of Various Evangelical Denominations. With Illustrations and Maps. Edited by Philip Schaff, D. D., LL. D. Vol. III. The Epistles of Paul. Pp. 628. \$5.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- PRAYER AND ITS ANSWER. Illustrated in the first Twenty-five Years of the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting. By S. Irenæus Prime, D. D. Pp. 171. \$1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- SALTILLO BOYS. By William O. Stoddard. Pp. 362. \$1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- ANDREW JACKSON AS A PUBLIC MAN: WHAT HE WAS, WHAT CHANCES HE HAD, AND WHAT HE DID WITH THEM. By William Graham Sumner. ("American Statesman" Series.) Pp. 402. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- APHORISMS. By Marie, Freifrau von Ebner-Eschenbach. Translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister. \$1.00. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
- LETHE, AND OTHER POEMS. By David Morgan Jones. Pp. 92. \$— J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
- THE PEAK IN DARIEN, With Some other Inquiries Touching Concerns of the Soul and the Body. An Octave of Essays, by Francis Power Cobbe. Pp. 303. \$1.50. George H. Ellis, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- DOCTOR BEN: An Episode in the Life of a Fortunate Unfortunate. ("Round Robin" Series.) Pp. 382. \$1.00. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE POETICAL WORKS OF ALICE AND PHEBE CARY. (Household Edition.) Pp. 337. \$2.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- ZOOLOGICAL SKETCHES: A Contribution to the Out-Door Study of Natural History. By Felix L. Oswald. With 36 illustrations by Hermann Faber. Pp. 266. \$2.00. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
- THE GREATNESS OF CHRIST, and other Sermons. By Alex. Crummell, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Washington, D. C. Pp. 352. \$1.50. Thomas Whittaker, New York.
- SYLVIE'S BETROTHED. A Novel. By Henry Gréville. Translated by Mary Neal Sherwood. Pp. 262. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.
- THE WRECK OF THE RED-BIRD. A Story of the Carolina Coast. By George Cary Eggleston. Pp. 216. \$1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.
- THE BEST READING. (Second Series.) A Priced and Classified Bibliography, for Easy Reference, of the More Important English and American Publications for the Five Years Ending December 31, 1881. Edited by Lynds E. Jones. Pp. 119. \$1.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A LONDON letter says: "The book *par excellence* of the new publishing season is likely to be a history of English criminal law by Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. The author will publish at the same time the second part of his valuable digest of the Criminal Law, that dealing with procedure in indictable offences. In this he is being assisted by Mr. Herbert Stephen."

The "Code Napoléon" has been translated into Chinese by Professor Billequin, and published in 38 volumes in Peking.

The new London magazine to be issued by Longmans & Co. will be called *Longman's Magazine*. The first number will appear in November. Each number will contain from 100 to 128 pages, and the price will be sixpence. The editor thinks "that in offering so large an amount of literature of a high standard at so low a price, he is taking a bold step," but expects the venture to be supported, the class of readers anxious to procure literature of this kind, at a reasonable price, having greatly increased in England since the passage of the Elementary Education Act in 1870. William Black, Lady Brassey, Thomas Hardy, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Froude, Professors Tyndall and Huxley, Mr. Howells, and Miss Ingelow are among the announced contributors.

An Austrian journal announces that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro is about to publish a drama in three acts and in verse. The piece is entitled "The Empress of the Balkans," and is in Servian. It is added that the author contemplates translating it into French.

The book on "The Sword," which that great swordsman, as well as traveller and author, Captain Richard Burton will have ready for the present publishing season in London, is but a first volume, containing the archaeological part of the treatise. One of the great questions of archaeology is that of the date of the discovery of iron and use of iron weapons. Captain Burton's researches will comprise those of other inquirers, who have shown that the date of the discovery and use of iron is immensely more ancient than has been heretofore generally believed. The result, it is predicted, will probably be a *coup de grace* to the old theory of comparatively recent introduction of iron in succession to long antecedent ages of stone and of bronze.

Von Ranke, the German historian, is expected in London, on a visit in the spring. He is just the age of Carlyle, but still hard at work writing history.

A new book, "Tahiti," by Lady Brassey, is to be published immediately in London by Sampson Low & Co.

A biography of Balfe, the composer, by Mr. W. A. Barrett, is expected to be issued in London, about October 20th, the anniversary of Balfe's death. On that day, also, the tablet to his memory, in Westminster Abbey, will be unveiled.

Senator Mitchell's article in the *North American Review*, on "Political Bosses," is a good contribution to the present discussion of the "spoils system." Part of it seems less forcible than we had hoped to have from Mr. Mitchell, and another part of it is a somewhat trite recital of fundamental truths and familiar views, but in some particulars it is an extremely strong article. Mr. Mitchell is in a situation, fortunately, where he may be able to give practical effect to his views, before the year 1887.

J. W. Bouton, New York, announces several important art publications. Among these are the Complete Works of Meissonnier, 320 productions in photogravure from the original paintings; a History of Ancient Art, from the German of John Winckelmann, by G. Henry Lodge (100 numbered copies only); a similar limited edition of an elaborate work, illustrated by etchings, on the Works of Murillo; and a reprint of the rare suppressed edition, of 1823, of William Hazlitt's "Liber Amoris, or the New Pygmalion."

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have just issued a new illustrated edition of the "Poems of T. Buchanan Read," in one crown octavo volume. The works of this author have hitherto been accessible to buyers only in an expensive three volume edition, and it is confidently expected that this new and cheaper issue of his poems will enable them to reach the wide audience they merit.

A capital article is placed at the beginning of *Lippincott's Magazine* for October, entitled "Norfolk, Old and New," by Charles Burr Todd. It has three illustrations of a unique order.

#### ART NOTES.

THE next exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery, in London, is to consist altogether of works of Mr. Alma-Tadema, except those from the brush of the late Mr. Cecil Lawson.

Ernst Stückerberg, of Basel, has just completed the last of his series of frescoes in the Tellskapelle, on the Lake of the Four Cantons. The bell of the chapel was rung on July 22d to announce the event to the world, and small cannon were fired by the passing steamboats.

Queen Victoria has commanded Charles Solin, a painter of Düsseldorf, to furnish portraits of the Prince of Wales and his family to King Cetewayo.

King Ludwig, of Bavaria, has granted a concession for an International Art Exhibition in 1883.

It is proposed to erect a statue of M. Ledru-Rollin on the Boulevard Voltaire, Paris.

An autumn exhibition of works in black and white, and of the Scottish Water-Color Society, was opened at Glasgow, in the name of the Glasgow Institute, on September 5th, to close early in November.

English art, in the opinion of *Blackwood's Magazine*, is in an anomalous condition. It says: "It is a worn-out story how our modern pre-Raphaelite brethren, differing among themselves, were at all events agreed that art for three centuries had been going altogether wrong, and that they were the chosen instruments to set the world right. It may readily be conceded that in their day and generation they effected some good; but in the long run they diverged so widely asunder, that not two of their number now walk in the same path. The lawless liberty thus enjoyed, though possibly pleasing, proves not a little perplexing, at least to the outside multitude, who look in vain for safe guidance or some trustworthy authority. The student who, obedient to instructions, has turned from Raphael and Michael Angelo as apostates, finds himself in painful dilemma if compelled to make election between Mr. Millais and Mr. Holman Hunt: no two poles can lie farther asunder—the path that conducts to the one must lead far away from the other. And who shall say which of the two is nearer the truth? If from the living the student turn to the dead, he will find it equally hard to escape blame: for Goldsmith's golden maxim, to praise Pietro Perugino, has long grown obsolete. The favorite method now is to disinter the oldest unknown artist, and then invest him with highest attributes. And if next the appeal be made to nature it may be feared that no two sketch-books will bring away the same record." Following this, Ruskin is sharply criticised, and his art views are declared unsafe guides. "Many minds thus misguided have been absolutely ruined, while young artists of aspiration and promise, casting away the old charts and compasses, have suffered shipwreck. Eloquent rhapsodies or tirades touching Turner or Claude, gorgeous word-pictures of cloudland, may be in the way of fine writing, but they lie assuredly in the sure road of bad painting."



In our allusion, last week, to a paragraph in a London journal, concerning the pictures of the Messrs. Harrison, of this city, now painting in Paris, it might have been added that the painting of Mr. L. B. Harrison, purchased by the French Government from the Salon of 1881, was but the second American painting that had thus been honored. It goes to the Luxembourg galleries first, and ultimately to those in the Louvre—a transfer, however, which the friends of the artist will desire to see long delayed, since it is the rule of the Louvre to contain no work of living persons. A third brother has joined the two Messrs. Harrison in Paris, to pursue his art studies, and his friends are assured that he promises, also, to achieve good results. Mr. Gérôme encourages his American pupils highly; he does not fear to say that he believes the future home of art is to be in this country.

### PARISIAN LITERARY AND ART NOTES.

PARIS, September 4.

THE reopening of the theatres is a sure sign of the revival of literary and artistic life in Paris. At present, of course, there is nothing new worth speaking about, but the new books are at the binders and the new plays are in preparation. The first novelty of the season will be a comedy by M. Henri Becque, called "Les Corbeaux," which is to be produced at the Comédie Française towards the middle of the month. At the Gymnase Octave, Feuillet's new comedy "Un Roman Parisien" will be the great attraction of the season and at the Vaudeville a new piece of Sardou's. All the important theatres have reopened with revivals of last season's successes, "Serge Panine" at the Gymnase, "Lili" at the Variétés, "La brébis égarée" at the Palais Royal, "La Mascotte" at the Bouffes, "Les Contes Hoffmann" at the Opéra Comique. At the Grand Opera, Saint-Saëns's new opera "Henri VIII." is being actively rehearsed. This piece will probably be the only great musical novelty of the forthcoming season.

It appears that we must give up the story of Louis Philippe's escape from Paris in a cab. The legend, invented, it appears, by Lamartine, has withstood critical enquiries for thirty-four years, inasmuch that it has become history, like that other legend of the last supper of the Girondins, also invented by Lamartine. From documents recently brought to light by a member of the Montalivet family, it is shown that, after signing his abdication, Louis Philippe crossed the Tuilleries gardens, giving his arm to the queen, entered one of his own private carriages at the gate amidst cries of "Vive le roi!" and drove up the Cours la Reine, where he was joined by an escort of the national guard under the command of the Comte de Montalivet. This escort was shortly afterwards joined by Colonel Rewbell. And so, with the Comte de Montalivet at one side and Colonel Rewbell at the other, the King arrived royally at Sevres, whence the King rode in another private carriage to the Château de Eu, while his escort returned to Paris to find the Republic proclaimed. At the first relay the King wrote a note to Montalivet, begging him to negotiate immediately with the Government of his grandson for the settlement of his prerogatives, titles, etc., as an abdicated monarch living in France, and, secondly, to send immediately a family omnibus, so that he could take his family out for a ride on his estates at Eu! At the second relay, Louis Philippe sent another letter containing the same requests to General Dumas. These two letters still exist, and establish in a striking manner the moral state of the *bourgeois* King, with his peculiar spirit of order and regularity. They show, at the same time, that the legend of the flight of the King and of Lamartine's cab must be abandoned. Historical students will take note.

The administrators of the Musée Carnavalet set an excellent example of intelligent zeal to the curators of similar institutions. The Musée Carnavalet is composed of a museum and a library entirely devoted to the antiquities and history of Paris. The library has now grown to such an extent that a large new wing is to be built this autumn, including a gallery for ancient tombstones, and a gallery for pictures and engravings of old Paris, and a gallery devoted entirely to the epoch of the revolution. The Musée Carnavalet has recently bought a painted sketch of David, representing the apotheosis of Marat. David, it appears, was charged with organizing this ceremony. The exceeding interest and value of the Musée Carnavalet ought to serve as an encouragement to local antiquaries to follow up the history of their towns and to carefully preserve every relic of the past which may be threatened with annihilation by the craze for modern improvements.

A statue of Carnot was unveiled on September 1, in his native commune of Noyat in Burgundy. The Belgians have long had a statue of Carnot at Antwerp, which town found a staunch defender in the revolutionary leader in 1814. Amongst the best and the most laconic judgments passed upon Carnot are these lines from the pen of the first Napoleon in the "Memorial de Sainte Hélène": "Carnot was the honestest man who figured in the Revolution. He left France without a sou in his pocket."

Three new catalogues of parts of the Louvre collection will appear shortly, namely: "a Catalogue of the Demotic and Greek papyrus from Cambyes to Constantine," by M. Revillout; "a Catalogue of the Phœnician Monuments in the Louvre," by M. Ledrain; "a Catalogue of the Greek Sculpture," by M. Ravaisson-Mollien. "A Catalogue of the Antique Terra-Cotta Figurines" in the Louvre, by M. Henzey, has just been issued by MM. de Mourgues. This latter catalogue includes the terra-cottas of Assyria, Babylonia, Suziana, Phœnicia, Cyprus and Rhodes.

The French Ministry of Public Instruction is organizing a scientific expedition to make archaeological and scientific researches in Tunis, and particularly to examine the *fauna* and *flora* of the country. In contrast with this announcement, may be read in the theatrical journals a note to the effect that a French operetta company will visit Tunis this winter.

Henry M. Stanley, who is travelling at the expense of the King of the Belgians from the mouth of the Congo up to the Uoganda country, has sent news of his progress to the Paris Geographical Society. The object of his journey is to establish trading sta-

tions destined to form stages along a great commercial route into Central Africa. Stanley announces that four stations are already installed and that several steamers are now plying on the Congo, a river almost unknown five years ago.

The painter, Gustave Doré, is having built a splendid mansion in the Rue Murillo, Parc Monceau, the favorite quarter of the Parisian artists who have been enriched by Anglo-Saxon gold.

The Paris municipal committee of historical inscriptions has recently placed a commemorative tablet on the house at the corner of the Rue des Jardins Saint-Paul, and the Quai des Célestins. The inscription on the tablet is this: "*François Rabelais est mort dans cette maison en 1553.*"

A subscription has been opened for the erection of a statue of Jean Jacques Rousseau on the Place du Panthéon. M. Louis Blanc is one of the promoters of this tardy homage to a great genius.

Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton has been nominated to the honor of "*officier d'Académie*" by the Minister of Fine Arts and Public Instruction.

TH. C.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

—The Massachusetts Democratic Convention, at Boston, on Tuesday, nominated General Butler for Governor. It also named for Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel W. Bowerman, of Pittsfield; Secretary of State, David N. Skillings, of Winchester; Treasurer, William A. Hodges, of Quincy; Auditor, John B. Sweeney, of Lawrence; Attorney-General, George F. Verry, of Worcester.

—The Democratic State Convention of Nebraska, at Omaha, on the 14th inst., nominated a ticket, headed by J. Sterling Morton for Governor.

—Returns, substantially complete, of the vote in Maine, show a vote of 72,554 for Robie (Rep.) for Governor; 63,756 for Plaisted (Fusion); and 1,298 for Chase (Greenback); and 567 scattering. Of the Senators 28 are Republican and 3 Fusionists. Of the members of the House 108 are Republicans and 41 Fusionists. In two districts the elections are not determined.

—President Arthur will be the guest of the city of Boston during the first four days of October. On the 2d of October he will take part in the celebration of the centennial of Webster's birthday, at Marshfield. The President left New York on Monday for Washington, where he arrived that night. On Wednesday he returned to New York.

—The biennial session of the Unitarian General Conference began on Tuesday at Saratoga. Governor Long, of Massachusetts, presides.

—The total score at the international rifle match, at Creedmoor (begun on Thursday and ended on Friday, of last week), was: British team, 1,975, American, 1,805.

—The Republican State Convention of Colorado, at Omaha, on Friday, the 15th, nominated Ernest L. Campbell, of Leadville, for Governor, William H. Meyer for Lieutenant Governor, and James B. Belford for Congressman.

—The Congress of Mexico began its session at the City of Mexico on Saturday last. Senor Rubio has been elected President of the Senate, and Senor Dublan President of the Chamber of Deputies.

—Our total exports of petroleum during July, 1882, were valued at \$5,128,313, against \$4,684,801 during July, 1881. The petroleum exports for the seven months which ended July 31st last, were valued at \$27,247,416, against \$24,227,301 during the corresponding period of 1881.

—Mail advices from Panama report that by the earthquake of the 7th inst., at that place, \$250,000 worth of property was destroyed. The first shock occurred at 3.20 A. M., the second half an hour later.

—At Brownsville, Texas, during last week, there were 232 new cases of yellow fever, and 6 deaths, making a total to the 16th inst., of 1793 cases and 95 deaths. On the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, the fever extends from Matamoros to Reynosa, Camargo and Mier, and is very prevalent in the ranches along the river. On the Texas side it extends only to Point Isabel, nine miles above Brownsville, "with a few cases in the ranches in the direction of Corpus Christi." The situation in Pensacola has grown worse. On Wednesday there were 41 new cases and 6 deaths. Up to the 12th inst., there have been 114 cases and 19 deaths.

—There was a sharp frost throughout Minnesota on Tuesday night. Nearly all the corn is beyond the reach of injury. The damage to vines is said to be slight.

—A "straight-out" Republican Convention for the State of Missouri, met at Jefferson city on Wednesday, and nominated a full ticket. It had been decided by part of the State Committee not to make any nominations.

—The Emperor and Empress of Russia reached Moscow on Wednesday, accompanied by Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro. Their coronation was to occur on the following day. They were received with great respect by the people.

### DRIFT.

—Col. T. W. Higginson, in the (Boston) *Woman's Journal*, discussing "A Hardship of Marriage," says: "I think it was the conservative Dr. Edward H. Clarke who declared that the duties of the mother of a family required as much toil of brain and body as those of the captain of a ship. Grant it all; grant that she works as hard as her husband does. If so, the inference is irresistible that she earns her share of the family income. . . . In our New-England farming regions the wife's work is not only as hard as the husband's, but a considerable share of the direct money-getting comes upon her. For farming in New-England, while yielding a comfortable support, yields but little in the form of money; and in many cases the greater part of the actual cash receipts during the summer months comes through the energy of the wife in taking city boarders. In a farmhouse near my summer abode, a cook is hired at four dollars a week while the boarding season lasts, and a 'second' girl at three dollars and a half. In another farmhouse near by, the young wife of the farmer does all this work herself, with the assistance of a little girl of twelve—and she does it as well and for nearly as many boarders. Yet probably the payment is generally made through her husband as treasurer, and whatever money she spends would be regarded by the neighbors as 'given' her by him. And if the farm is paid for by their joint accumulation, the neighbors would consider—and indeed the law would assume—that it was paid for by him, and belonged to him."



—From an article in the *Popular Science Review*, for October, by Professor H. H. Straight we make this extract on industrial training in the public schools:

"There is a growing feeling among the students of industrial problems that our whole conception of education in general, and of industrial training in particular, needs revision and enlargement. This feeling is based upon such easily observed facts as the following:

"1. Paupers are on the increase.  
"2. Our schools too often educate their pupils out of harmony with their environment, thus justifying the charge that education (falsely so called) unfits its possessors for useful industry.

"3. The simpler and less important positions in the world's workshop are as a rule greatly overcrowded, while in the upper stories there is a vast amount of unoccupied space.

"4. The work done in the lower stories is often exceedingly shabby.

"5. Many who aspire to the upper stories fail to enter—or, if they apparently enter, soon end in failure.

"6. The chosen few who truly enter, and build up magnificent industrial fabrics, with the splendid fortunes which such fabrics imply, fail to educate their children to carry on their good work, or to do work of similar value in some other department of useful industry.

"7. A whole community of prosperous workmen may be well-nigh reduced to beggary by the incoming of some new invention, or by change in the fortunes or tastes of consumers.

"8. When old industries are swept away, and new ones established on the wrecks, there is usually little power on the part of workmen to adapt themselves to the new conditions.

"9. The relentless law of the survival of the shrewdest and most unscrupulous, instead of the Christian law of mutual consideration and cooperation, too generally prevails among individuals and all kinds of human organization.

"That all education should be industrial, and that everybody should be industrially educated, we believe to be a perfectly tenable proposition."

—In *The Century*, for October, is a picture of Mr. Lincoln. Its history is thus given: "About the last of February, 1865, Mr. H. F. Warren, a photographer of Waltham, Mass., left home, intending, if practicable, to visit the army in front of Richmond and Petersburg. Arriving in Washington on the morning of the 4th of March, and finding it necessary to procure passes to carry out the end he had in view, he concluded to remain there until the inauguration services were over, and, having carried with him all the apparatus necessary for taking negatives, he decided to try to secure a sitting from the President. On the afternoon of the 6th of March, Mr. Warren sought a presentation to Mr. Lincoln, but found, after consulting with the guard, that an interview could be had on that day in only a somewhat irregular manner. After some conversation with the officer in charge, who became convinced of his loyalty, Mr. Warren was admitted within the lines, and at the same time was given to understand that the surest way to obtain an audience with the President was through the intercession of his little son 'Tad.' The latter was a great pet with the soldiers, and was constantly at their barracks, and soon made his appearance, mounted upon his pony. He and the pony were soon placed in position and photographed, after which Mr. Warren asked 'Tad' to tell his father that a man had come all the way from Boston, and was particularly anxious to see him and obtain a sitting from him. 'Tad' went to see his father, and word was soon returned that Mr. Lincoln would comply. In the meantime Mr. Warren had improvised a kind of studio upon the south balcony of the White House. Mr. Lincoln soon came out, and, saying but a very few words, took his seat as indicated. After a single negative was taken, he inquired, 'Is that all, sir?' Unwilling to detain him any longer than was absolutely necessary, Mr. Warren replied, 'Yes, sir,' and the President immediately withdrew. At the time he appeared upon the balcony the wind was blowing freshly, as his disarranged hair indicates, and, at sunset was rapidly approaching, it was difficult to obtain a sharp picture. Six weeks later, President Lincoln was dead, and it is doubtless true that this is the last photograph ever made of him."

## COMMUNICATION.

### MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

THE use of money in carrying elections is the bane of our American political system to-day. There can be no just laws made, much less enforced, where legislators can be bought, and corrupt men can purchase their way to office. . . . Men of Pennsylvania, stand by your colors!

BENJ. B. WAITE.

Stamfordville, N. Y., September 19.

## FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, September 21.

THERE have been no notable incidents, and no important changes in the business and financial situation. On the stock exchanges the volume of transactions is greatly increased by the return of "operators" to their operations, at the end of their summer vacations, but speculations have been cautiously conducted, after all. The money market has been somewhat irregular, and rates of usance have varied, but on the whole there has been no stringency, and there is no prospect of any except such as the stock market or other "operators" may temporarily bring about. The weather has continued to be favorable to the maturing of the corn crop, and its prospect is to that degree improved. London journals say that the weather in England has also been good, and some of them are of opinion that the English wheat harvest prospect has so improved during the last three or four weeks as to warrant the conclusion that the yield will be the largest in several years. The realization of this prospect will oblige us to sell our surplus in Liverpool at reasonable prices.

The statement of the New York banks, on Saturday last, showed a gain of \$870,300 in surplus reserve, reducing the deficit to that degree, but leaving them still short of the legal requirement, \$1,011,975. The following were the chief items:

	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Differences.
Loans, . . . .	\$329,907,700	\$326,570,300	Dec. \$3,337,400
Specie, . . . .	51,553,100	52,632,700	Inc. 1,079,600
Legal tenders, . . . .	22,361,500	21,811,400	Dec. 550,100
Deposits, . . . .	303,187,500	301,824,300	Dec. 1,363,200
Circulation, . . . .	18,320,700	18,371,200	Inc. 50,500

The Philadelphia banks showed a small decrease in reserve. Their statement contained the following principal items:

	September 9.	September 16.	Differences.
Loans, . . . .	\$78,654,763	\$78,751,470	Inc. \$96,707
Reserve, . . . .	19,708,910	19,671,691	Dec. 37,219
Due from Banks, . . . .	4,706,034	5,627,517	Inc. 921,483
Due to Banks, . . . .	15,048,384	15,075,266	Inc. 26,882
Deposits, . . . .	55,693,435	56,684,843	Inc. 991,408
Circulation, . . . .	9,590,470	9,654,670	Inc. 64,300
Clearings, . . . .	46,442,590	56,315,730	Inc. 9,873,140

The following were the closing quotations (sales) of leading stocks, in the Philadelphia market, yesterday: Northern Central Railroad, (buyer 3 day,) 56; Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western, 21½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 65; Northern Pacific, (seller 5 days,) 50½; ditto, preferred, 96½; Lehigh Navigation, 44½; Philadelphia and Reading, (buyer 3 days,) 32½; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 66½; Philadelphia and Erie, 22.

Closing quotations of leading stocks, in New York, yesterday, were as follows:—

Chicago and Northwestern, common, 147½; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 166½; Canada Southern, 66½; Central Pacific, 92½; Colorado Coal, 43½; Columbus, C. and I. C., 11½; Delaware and Hudson, 115½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 146½; Denver and Rio Grande, 58½; Erie and Western, 40; East Tennessee, 10½; East Tennessee, preferred, 18; Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, 48; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 88; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 47; Kansas and Texas, 39½; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 116½; Louisville and Nashville, 72½; Michigan Central, 104½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 110½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 124½; Mobile and Ohio, 22½; Manhattan Railway, 50; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 85; Missouri Pacific, 107; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 55½; Memphis and Charleston, 57; New York Central, 134½; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 42½; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 58½; New York, Ontario and Western, 28½; New Jersey Central, 79½; Nashville and Chattanooga, 60½; Ohio and Mississippi, 38½; Ohio Central, 17½; Pacific Mail, 45½; Peoria, Decatur and Ev., 35½; Rochester and Pittsburgh, 26½; Richmond and Danville, 113; St. Paul and Omaha, 52½; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 111; Texas Pacific, 49½; Union Pacific, 112½; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 37½; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 68½; Western Union, 90½.

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in New York yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, con., 3½	100½	
United States 4½s, 1891, registered, . . . .	112½	113½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon, . . . .	112½	113½
United States 4s, 1907, registered, . . . .	119½	119½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon, . . . .	120½	120½
United States currency 6s, 1895, . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1896, . . . .	130½	
United States currency 6s, 1897, . . . .	131	
United States currency 6s, 1898, . . . .	132	
United States currency 6s, 1899, . . . .	133	

What practically amounts to a new railway line to the Pacific will be opened early next year, when the Utah extension of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway is completed to Salt Lake. This new line will enable the Central Pacific to send and to receive freight and passengers to and from the East independently of the Union Pacific—either by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from Denver, or by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé from Pueblo. The Utah extension is now built 370 miles from Denver, and is 92 miles from the Utah frontier. Track laying is going on at the rate of about three miles a day. On Monday last three miles were laid, and seventeen miles were laid during the preceding week. It is expected that the junction at Green River, Utah, 85 miles west of the frontier, with the division building east, thus completing the line, will be made not later than next February.

On September 13 the Mexican National Railway Company tendered to the Government, and the Government accepted, 457 kilometres of completed road. Under the requirements of the concession the company was bound to have completed 450 kilometres by October 14; construction, therefore, is in advance of the contract both in time and mileage. The company now is entitled to the government subvention on all portions of its completed road.

The Treasury Department furnished the following for publication, on Tuesday: In the new 3 per cent. loan, the system of numbering made necessary by the law precludes the Treasury Department from splitting up large bonds into small ones when they are sent in for transfer, and in order that parties ordering bonds might act understandingly in specifying denominations desired, Secretary Folger announced the above fact at the beginning of the exchange now going on. Notwithstanding this the department is daily in receipt of letters showing that parties expect to be allowed hereafter to break up large bonds of the new loan into small ones, as they are now allowed to do in all other loans. No such transaction can be effected, and during the life of the loan the bonds sent in for transfer will be reissued in exactly the same denominations as received. The denominations of bonds of this loan must therefore always stand as they are now being issued, and it will be well for parties in ordering bonds to ask for such denominations as will save them from inconvenience in the future.

Owing to the short hop crop in Germany and its partial failure in England, there has been quite a marked advance in prices at New York. The advance is from 58 to 60 @ 65 cents per pound, and some dealers are refusing to sell even at the last figures, as they are of the opinion that the hops will command 75 cents soon.



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